

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS
UNDER
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS
FOR THE YEAR
1913.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON:

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To

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of
Animals Acts for the year 1913.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET,

DUBLIN, 23rd November, 1914.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

24th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the Year 1913.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MATTHEW NATHAN.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and

Technical Instruction for Ireland,

Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

I.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty Orders under the Diseases of Animals Acts were made by the Department in 1913. Of these, five had reference to the withdrawal of restrictions that had remained in operation at the close of 1912 following the outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in that year; ten were connected with Sheep Dipping; seven were concerned with Importation; five related to Transit; two to the Control of Dogs; and one to Tuberculosis.

II.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Of the diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland, viz. :—

- Cattle Plague,
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease,
- Pleuro-Pneumonia.
- Anthrax,
- Sheep Pox,
- *Sheep Scab.
- *Swine Fever,
- Rabies,
- *Glanders or Farcy,
- *Parasitic Mange,
- Epizootic Lymphangitis; and
- *Bovine Tuberculosis (in certain forms),

five, i.e., those marked with an asterisk in the above list, were present among live stock in Ireland in 1913. The subjoined table shows the extent to which outbreaks of these diseases occurred during that year, as compared with the year preceding :—

| Kind of Animals | Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1913. | Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable. | Number of Outbreaks of each Disease among such Animals in the year | | Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1912. |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|-------|--|
| | | | 1913. | 1912. | |
| Cattle .. | 4,932,025 | Cattle Plague | - | - | 4,848,498 |
| | | Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. | - | *68 | |
| | | Pleuro-Pneumonia | - | - | |
| | | Rabies | - | - | |
| | | Anthrax | - | 2 | |
| Sheep .. | 3,620,724 | Bovine Tuberculosis .. | 561 | 80 | 3,828,820 |
| | | Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. | - | *1 | |
| | | Rabies | - | - | |
| | | Anthrax | - | - | |
| | | Sheep Pox | - | - | |
| Swine .. | 1,069,360 | Sheep Scab | 565 | 386 | 1,323,957 |
| | | Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. | - | *2 | |
| | | Swine Fever | 199 | 215 | |
| | | Rabies | - | - | |
| Goats .. | 246,348 | Anthrax | - | - | 252,721 |
| | | Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. | - | - | |
| | | Rabies | - | - | |
| Horses, Asses, and Mules | 388,159 | Anthrax | - | - | 891,896 |
| | | Rabies | - | - | |
| | | Epizootic Lymphangitis .. | - | - | |
| | | Glanders or Farcy | 1 | - | |
| | | Parasitic Mange | 108 | 69 | |
| Dogs .. | 528,940 | Rabies | - | - | 522,920 |

* Three of the outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth disease in 1912 are reckoned twice, swine or sheep having been affected in those instances in addition to cattle.

† The outbreaks of Bovine Tuberculosis for 1913 are reckoned only from the date of commencement of the Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1913, viz. :—2nd June, 1913.

On examination of the foregoing table, it will be noted that in relation to cattle disease, the only cases recorded during 1913 were under the head of Bovine Tuberculosis; that sheep and swine disease were also confined in each case to a single malady; and that, except for one outbreak of Glanders, the only equine disease requiring to be dealt with during the year was Parasitic Mange, which is not a serious malady. Altogether, the table indicates that, having regard to the figures of the live stock census, 1913 was a year of light incidence of disease amongst animals in Ireland.

Ireland was free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease throughout the year 1913. The precautionary measures adopted in relation to the cases in the preceding year, of which the latest occurred on 7th November, 1912, were not, however, wholly withdrawn until the early part of February, 1913. The position then continued satisfactory until near the close of 1913, when, unhappily, the disease re-appeared in Great Britain; and, though due precautions were taken at the Irish Ports, alarm (to be justified subsequently) as to the possibility of the disease invading Ireland also was necessarily aroused.

As the extension to Ireland did not, however, occur until near the end of January, 1914, the later history of the matter does not come within the scope of the present report.

Definite steps were taken by the Department in 1913 to bring Tuberculosis in cattle in Ireland within the scope of the provisions in Section 20 of the BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS. Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, enabling Local Authorities to slaughter affected animals and to pay compensation to their owners. The Order on the subject came into force on 2nd June, following the issue by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of a similar Order for Great Britain. The forms of the disease dealt with under the Order are tuberculosis of the udder and tuberculosis with emaciation. The Order also requires the slaughter of cows giving tuberculous milk. The amount of compensation payable for slaughtered animals depends on the extent to which disease is found to have existed on *post-mortem* examination. Every animal, before slaughter, is valued (a) on the basis of its being affected with tuberculosis, and (b) on the basis of its not being so affected. If the *post-mortem* examination reveals "advanced tuberculosis" the owner of the animal receives one-fourth of valuation (a), subject to a minimum payment of thirty shillings. Should the case prove to be "not advanced," three-fourths of valuation (a) is paid, but if no tuberculosis be found on *post-mortem* examination, the owner is paid the full amount of valuation (b), and a sum of twenty shillings in addition. The meanings of the terms "advanced" and not "advanced" as used above are defined in the Order. Various other subsidiary provisions necessary for giving effect to the general objects of the Order are also embodied therein. With a view of lightening the cost to the Local Authorities of working the Order, the consent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury has been obtained to a grant from the Exchequer towards the expenditure on compensation under the Order. Such grant, which at present permits of refund to the Local Authorities of half the net amount of compensation after deduction of any sums received as salvage, is arranged to be given for the first five years of operation of the Order.

So far the notifications received as to cases of animals affected as described in the Order have been less numerous than might

have been anticipated. Only 561 reports of this nature relating to 579 animals were recorded during the period (seven months, approximately) from the coming in force of the Order to the end of 1913. A light degree of prevalence of the disease would thus seem to be indicated having regard to the fact that the cattle kept in the country number between four and five million head.

Anthrax is not of frequent occurrence in Ireland. No outbreak of this disease was recorded last year, and in the preceding year the outbreaks numbered two only.

ANTHRAX.

Special attention was given throughout the year 1913 to measures for combating Sheep Scab in Ireland. The searching inspection by the Department's Veterinary Inspectors at the

SHEEP SCAB.

Irish Ports, of sheep presented for shipment, brought to light many cases that might otherwise have gone unnoticed. In such instances the entire consignment in which the affected animals were found was always detained, and it usually followed that the affected animals were slaughtered at the request of the consignor. The remaining animals in the consignment, if not also slaughtered, were required to be dipped on two separate occasions, with a suitable interval between the dippings, before being allowed to come forward again for shipment. Prompt steps were furthermore taken in every such case to trace if possible from what farm the affected sheep had come, and to examine carefully all sheep remaining thereon. Whenever in this way disease was detected as existing unreported, suitable precautionary action was forthwith taken, and the question of prosecution of the offending owner was duly dealt with subsequently. Altogether the outbreaks reported or detected during the year reached a total of 565, an increase of 179 outbreaks over the total for the preceding year. Particulars as to distribution of the outbreaks are given in Table 14, at page 41, of this report.

Special Sheep Dipping Orders relating to certain mountain areas in the Counties of Antrim, Down and Louth were made by the Department during the year, at the request of the respective Local Authorities. In the areas to which these Orders related the Inspectors of the Local Authorities and of the Department co-operated to secure the satisfactory dipping and re-dipping of sheep therein, the movement of the animals out of the defined areas being meanwhile prohibited.

The returns received from the Local Authorities generally as to sheep dipped in their various districts during the summer and autumn dipping periods in 1913 show the following figures :—

| COUNTY. | Number of Sheep Dipped. | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | Summer Period. | Autumn Period. |
| Antrim | 93,256 | 80,083 |
| Armagh | 29,286 | 14,861 |
| Carlow | 32,434 | 23,974 |
| Cavan | 12,002 | 6,877 |
| Clare | 75,532 | 62,941 |
| Cork | 199,479 | 30,032 |
| Donegal | 70,918 | 58,127 |
| Down | 93,380 | 51,046 |
| Dublin | 49,071 | 32,114 |
| Fermanagh | 3,246 | 6,422 |
| Galway | 421,583 | 305,547 |
| Kerry | 53,865 | 44,871 |
| Kildare | 96,468 | 73,914 |
| Kilkenny | 15,034 | 10,168 |
| King's | 55,764 | — |
| Leitrim | 3,684 | 2,628 |
| Limerick | 15,947 | 17,643 |
| Londonderry | 63,854 | 40,268 |
| Longford | 5,753 | 3,782 |
| Louth | 34,422 | 30,050 |
| Mayo | 121,776 | 100,241 |
| Meath | 104,441 | 56,568 |
| Monaghan | 15,003 | 6,906 |
| Queen's | 34,141 | 26,324 |
| Roscommon | 86,683 | 60,740 |
| Sligo | 11,918 | 4,221 |
| Tipperary, N.R. | 47,612 | 38,785 |
| Tipperary, S.R. | 55,866 | 40,524 |
| Tyrone | 38,775 | 45,372 |
| Waterford | 63,984 | 60,816 |
| Westmeath | 74,842 | 30,695 |
| Wexford | 141,470 | 102,403 |
| Wicklow | 187,046 | 102,000 |
| <i>County Boroughs.</i> | | |
| Belfast | 5 | 1,244 |
| Cork | 130 | — |
| Dublin | 406 | — |
| Limerick | — | — |
| Londonderry | 111 | 75 |
| Waterford | 18 | 18 |
| Total | 2,297,728 | 1,674,477 |

There were considerably fewer outbreaks of Swine Fever in 1913 than in 1912. In the earlier year a total of 215 outbreaks was recorded, as against 129 only in the later. A decrease in the prevalence of the disease in Dublin City and County was the main factor in this reduction.

The condition of the Dublin Swine Market, to which reference was made in previous reports, has now ceased to be a source of anxiety, the market having been placed in satisfactory order during the past year.

One outbreak of Glanders was confirmed in Ireland in 1913.

Over two years had elapsed since the last GLANDERS. previous outbreak. In the circumstances, the cause of re-appearance of the disease is rather inexplicable. Only a single animal was found affected. Its destruction was promptly carried out, and no further case has since come under notice, although a careful house-to-house inspection of equine animals in the surrounding area was made following the outbreak. There is, therefore, every ground for hope that Ireland is again wholly free from Glanders.

During a part of the year 1913 a considerable number of cases of Parasitic Mange came under notice in the PARASITIC MANGE. Dublin Metropolitan Area. Elsewhere in Ireland the disease was throughout the year at a normally low level, but the effect of the temporary special prevalence of the disease in Dublin was to increase the total number of outbreaks for the year to 108, as against 69 in the preceding year.

III.—EXPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The year of 1913 was one of remarkable activity in the cattle export trade. In the preceding year the long-continued restrictions on account of Foot-and-Mouth Disease had depressed store cattle exports to an abnormally low level. When the restrictions ceased the traffic assumed very large proportions, and flowed in this increased volume for a considerable time. As a consequence, the total exports of cattle for the year now under review constitute a record. They are nearly 150,000 head in excess of the highest annual total reached previously, which was in 1903. Sheep exports in 1913 were not unusually heavy. They exceeded those for the previous year by only about 40,000 head. Exports of swine, which have been continuously declining for a number of years past, presumably because of enhanced home demand, showed a further marked fall in 1913, the decrease being almost 65,000 head in comparison with the previous year. The following are the total export figures for both years in regard to the three kinds of stock above-mentioned :—

| Year. | Animals Exported. | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
| 1912, | 553,821 | 618,976 | 265,241 |
| 1913, | 1,109,631 | 659,255 | 200,296 |

Exports of horses were well maintained in 1913. The total reached was 36,648 head, as compared with 34,849 head in 1912. The steadiness of this traffic is rather notable in view of the constantly extending use of mechanical traction. The effects of this tendency appear, however, so far as the export trade from Ireland is concerned, to be fully counteracted for the time being by a briskness of demand for horses for military purposes.

IV.—IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

As Ireland exports stock so largely the import traffic in animals is, in the nature of the case, unlikely to be at any time very considerable. Imports of cattle and swine are confined practically to pedigree animals for breeding purposes. In 1913 the cattle imports numbered 553 head, as against 441 head in the preceding year. For swine, the figures were 46 head in 1913, as against 8 head only in 1912. Sheep imports totalled 15,130 head last year, as against 11,067 head in the preceding year. Importations of horses were fairly numerous in 1913; a total of 4,740 having been reached, as compared with 3,984 head in 1912.

The detailed tables in regard to exports and imports of the various kinds of live stock will be found at pages 43 to 61, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

(VETERINARY BRANCH),

October, 1914.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY
BRANCH.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The Irish live stock trade was not subjected to any of those serious interruptions in 1918 such as arose from fresh outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease during last year. In the early part of this year, however, there remained certain areas under restrictions due to outbreaks which occurred towards the end of 1912. These restrictions were finally withdrawn on the 7th February, and the traffic in live stock as between Ireland and Great Britain was then carried on under normal conditions, except that all animals on arrival at the British landing places have still to undergo a detention period of ten hours before being permitted to be moved to markets or other places in Great Britain.

Throughout the year 21 reports of animals suspected of being affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease were received by the Department. These reports came from different parts of the country. Each of them was strictly investigated, but the disease was not confirmed in any instance.

At two of the Irish exporting ports—Belfast and Greenore—the Veterinary Inspectors, in course of their examinations of animals about to be shipped, discovered cattle presenting symptoms very suspicious of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. It was not practicable to decide at once that this disease did not really exist. Upon further examination and enquiry, however, the Inspectors were able to conclude that the malady concerned was not Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and any local interruptions which arose to the trade in these instances were at once removed. Alarms of this character are inevitable. The system of veterinary inspection of animals now resorted to at the Irish ports is of a very critical nature, and may bring to notice abnormal conditions in the mouths of animals, some of which approach in appearance those observable in true cases of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in certain of its stages. Were animals with suspicious appearances—such as these detected at Belfast and Greenore on the occasions mentioned—allowed to be shipped to Great Britain until at least after exhaustive investigation had been made on this side of the water, they would most probably have caused considerable alarm, and inflicted serious detriment to the cattle trade of the country.

Towards the end of the year Foot-and-Mouth Disease again appeared in England, and the possibility of its extension to Ireland was a matter of considerable anxiety to the Department. The usual procedure to minimise risk of this occurring, such as disinfection of drovers and others arriving in Ireland from British markets, the warning of persons engaged in the cross-Channel live stock trade, and the temporary prohibition of entry into this country of live stock and of hay and straw from Great Britain, were at once resorted to.

It is interesting here to mention that one of these outbreaks in England occurred on a farm on to which cattle direct from

Ireland had only been moved a few days previously, and were then put on other lands. Upon the outbreak being discovered, the fact of these Irish animals having been so recently brought on to the farm was immediately communicated by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to this Department, but, fortunately, it was subsequently found that these cattle had not contracted the disease. On receipt, however, of the information from the Board, the Department took immediate steps to trace back the origin of the Irish animals concerned, all of which, it was found, had been bought from a number of different owners in two fairs in the South of Ireland. The farmsteads where they originally came from as well as the places to which they were moved before shipment were all visited by Veterinary Inspectors of the Department within twenty-four hours after receipt of the first intimation from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and all animals thereon were inspected, and found to be perfectly free from any suspicion of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. The origin of this outbreak has not, it is understood, been accounted for, but the case is especially important as exemplifying the necessity for the Department being placed in immediate possession of information as to where live stock shipped from Ireland have come from in order that animals which were in contact with them in Ireland may be examined immediately on such being found necessary.

ANTHRAX.

No case of Anthrax occurred during the year. Suspected cases of this disease were, however, reported to the Department in six instances from several parts of the country. Upon investigation the disease was not confirmed in any case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1913 has been in operation for about seven months of the year. This Order deals with certain forms of Tuberculosis as they affect bovine animals only. It provides that any cow which is or appears to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder, or other chronic disease of the udder, or any bovine animal which is or appears to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation, shall be reported to the police. It imposes on Local Authorities the duty of having such animals inspected and examined by Veterinary Inspectors, and if the Local Authorities are satisfied that any cow is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal is suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, the Local Authority concerned is required to proceed with the valuation and slaughter of such animal. For the purpose of determining the existence or otherwise of the disease: provision is made for the application of the tuberculin test to suspected animals and for the examination of milk and of abnormal discharges, urine, &c., in connection therewith.

The post-mortem examination of every animal slaughtered under the terms of this Order is also provided for, and upon the result of such examination largely depends the amount of compensation payable to owner of the animal.

The Order also provides for procedure as to milk, detection and isolation of suspected cattle, and the removal of such animals from markets, fair grounds, or sale yards, and from places of inspection at ports, to specified premises for the purpose of examination. The conditions under which cleansing and disinfection is required are also specified in the Order.

Upon the Order coming into operation, the Veterinary Inspectors of Local Authorities throughout the country were invited to attend at the Department's Offices, and the provisions of the Order were fully explained to them, and demonstrations were given in the laboratory respecting the methods and appliances used in the examination of milk for the detection of bacilli of Tuberculosis. By this procedure the Department sought to promote uniformity of action by the different Inspectors of Local Authorities in the country in carrying into effect the provisions of the Order so far as the duties of these officers are concerned. It might be here mentioned that a considerable number of Local Authorities have provided their Inspectors with outfits for microscopic examination of milk of suspected tuberculous cattle, but the Department have arranged, pending the provision generally of such outfits, to examine free of cost samples of milk, &c., forwarded to the laboratory by the Veterinary Inspectors, and to inform them of the results of such examinations.

The Tuberculosis Order has added considerably to the duties of the Veterinary Inspectors of the Department in their examinations of cattle arriving at the ports for shipment to Great Britain. The number of cattle arriving at the ports which appeared to suffer from tuberculosis with emaciation has been comparatively small; but, on the other hand, a large number of cows with indurated udders, or with other chronic disease of the udders, have been detained by the Inspectors and handed over to the Local Authorities concerned, to be further dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Order. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries having expressed the view that the term "cow" in the Tuberculosis Order includes any cow, whether for slaughter or not, and that no cow with tuberculosis of the udder should be shipped to Great Britain, the Inspectors of the Department have been instructed to act in accordance with this view, and all such animals are detained and handed over to the officers of the Local Authority.

Since the Order came into operation there have been 579 cases of Tuberculosis confirmed in Ireland—a number considerably less than was anticipated.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia existed extensively some years ago among cattle in different parts of Ireland, especially in and about Dublin, but was completely eradicated by the action of the Department in 1902.

GLANDERS.

Ireland may be said to have continued to be practically free from Glanders in 1913. Fifteen cases suspected of this disease were reported to the Department, but, with one exception, none of them proved to be Glanders. The exception arose in respect of a mare located in the City of Londonderry. The case in the first instance being brought under the Department's notice by a local veterinary practitioner. The animal was subjected to the mallein test, which resulted in a Glanders reaction. The mare was slaughtered by the Local Authority, and on *post-mortem* examination lesions of this disease were discovered. The animal had only been purchased a fortnight before the malady came under the notice of the veterinary practitioner, but the previous owner was known, and he had the mare in his possession in Londonderry for two years. All horses known to have been in contact with this mare were subjected to the mallein test, with negative results, and, in addition, all equines in and about the City of Londonderry were rigidly and systematically examined by the Department's Veterinary Inspectors without discovery of any indication of Glanders. Strict enquiries were made with a view to tracing the possible origin of this outbreak of Glanders, but no clue whatever was obtained. The mare had been originally purchased at a fair in the North of Ireland as an unbroken two-year-old, but the seller on that occasion was, it appears, unknown at time of slaughter of the animal.

The places where the affected mare was stabled were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

PARASITIC MANGE.

During the year, 148 equine animals were affected with Parasitic Mange. This is 27 in excess of last year. Parasitic Mange is a disease which should be brought under control with comparative ease, especially at the commencement of an outbreak, if proper remedial measures be observed. Horses belonging to persons in a comparatively small way of business are from time to time attacked with the disease. The main source of livelihood of such persons may depend largely on these animals being kept at work, and the fact that notification of the malady to the authorities will likely be followed by a period of isolation of the affected animals, during which time they are not allowed to leave their stables or yards to be worked, doubtless causes delay in some instances in reporting outbreaks of this disease when first noticed by horse owners. To circumstances of this character the existence of Parasitic Mange is largely attributed, but the policy of delay is a mistaken one. Besides the evident risk of infecting animals belonging to other persons, the fact should not be lost sight of that if the disease be allowed to spread greater difficulty will probably be experienced in eradicating it, and this will itself cause the period of isolation, as required by the Parasitic Mange Order of 1900, to be of much greater duration than if the disease had been reported to the authorities when noticed in the first instance.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

Epizootic Lymphangitis was introduced into Ireland in 1903 by horses after the South African War. The disease extended to different places in the South of Ireland, and attacked home-bred horses. It was eradicated by the Department in 1906.

SWINE FEVER.

The figures for 1913 as regards Swine Fever are somewhat favourable. During the year 129 outbreaks of this disease were confirmed. In connection with these outbreaks, 147 affected swine died and 588 others were slaughtered, being likewise diseased. In addition, 277 swine, not apparently affected, were slaughtered as being exposed to infection from these diseased animals. Further, 566 swine were suspected of being affected with Swine Fever, but, upon *post-mortem* examination, were found to be free from the malady. Thus, the total number of swine slaughtered by direction of the Department in connection with this disease in the year 1913 amounted to 1,431. The outbreaks were confined to three of the Irish provinces only, the majority of them occurring in Leinster, the City of Dublin being the district principally concerned. No outbreak was confirmed in Connaught.

The map and table as attached indicate respectively the position of Swine Fever in Ireland and the number of swine affected for the years 1907 to 1913.

TABLE showing particulars as to slaughtered Swine, and percentage found affected with Swine Fever.

| Year. | Found Diseased. | In Contact. | Suspected Cases. | Total number Slaughtered. | Percentage of Diseased among Slaughtered Swine. |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1907 | 745 | 2,043 | 594 | 3,382 | 22.028 |
| 1908 | 615 | 3,004 | 848 | 4,467 | 13.767 |
| 1909 | 273 | 1,297 | 587 | 2,157 | 12.656 |
| 1910 | 402 | 1,849 | 675 | 2,926 | 13.738 |
| 1911 | 538 | 2,032 | 1,026 | 3,596 | 14.961 |
| 1912 | 1,123 | 603 | 821 | 2,547 | 44.091 |
| 1913 | 588 | 277 | 566 | 1,431 | 41.090 |

As has been mentioned in a previous report, the Department some time ago addressed representations to the Dublin Corporation pointing out the necessity which existed for an improved market place for swine in the city, so that the provisions of the Dublin Public Lairs and Sales Order in respect to cleansing and disinfection of the market place would be properly given effect to. It is satisfactory to note that the Corporation have now complied with the Department's request. The old market place has been entirely re-constructed. Floors of concrete have been laid down,

the wooden hurdles—which formerly were used to confine the swine—have been replaced by fixed iron railings forming pens, and suitable drainage has been provided for. The importance of these improvements becomes evident when mention is made that the great majority of outbreaks of Swine Fever which have occurred yearly in and about Dublin were due to swine that had recently been in this market.

As indicated on the map, the County of Wexford stands second to the City of Dublin as being the district where the greater percentage of Swine Fever has occurred during 1913. This county contributes largely to the number of swine which are fed in and about Dublin, and this fact may not be without bearing on the comparatively large number of outbreaks of the disease in the city.

The procedure adopted by the Department of slaughtering, disinfection, and restrictions on movements in dealing with Swine Fever is apparently capable of controlling the disease, but its actual eradication by these methods must remain a matter of considerable doubt.

SHEEP SCAB.

A table is appended hereunder indicating the number of outbreaks of Sheep Scab which occurred in Ireland, as well as the number of sheep attacked with the disease, commencing with the year 1904 to 1913. It will be noticed that this year there has been an increase in the numbers of outbreaks as well as of sheep affected as compared with 1912. The increase may be accounted for by the special vigilance exercised by the Department's Veterinary Inspectors at the different exporting ports in detecting evidences of this disease among sheep brought forward for shipment and in the tracing back of these animals to the place in Ireland where they came from.

TABLE showing the number of outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in Ireland which occurred each year since 1904 and the number of sheep attacked with the disease.

| Year. | No. of Outbreaks. | No. of Sheep attacked. |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1904 | 486 | 6,433 |
| 1905 | 339 | 4,253 |
| 1906 | 256 | 3,513 |
| 1907 | 333 | 5,198 |
| 1908 | 384 | 6,182 |
| 1909 | 445 | 7,129 |
| 1910 | 463 | 6,075 |
| 1911 | 345 | 4,233 |
| 1912 | 386 | 5,568 |
| 1913 | 565 | 6,808 |

Special investigations have been made into a number of outbreaks of this disease as arising in the country.

The Sheep Dipping Orders of the Department have been in operation during the year, and returns have been received which show that nearly four million dippings of sheep occurred in Ireland during the Summer and Autumn dipping periods; but the not infrequent discovery of Scab among sheep arriving at the Irish ports and at the British Landing Places is evidence that the provisions of these Orders are not being enforced throughout the country in the manner they should be. If these Orders are ultimately to prove effective, those persons who are specially interested should afford a whole-hearted co-operation in giving effect to their provisions. The apathetic manner in which some Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts exercise their powers in respect to Sheep Scab is accountable in no small way for the continued existence of this disease in Ireland; and as has been stated in a previous report, the action of local magistrates in so frequently inflicting ridiculously small penalties when offenders under the Sheep Scab and Sheep Dipping Orders are brought before them tend rather to encourage than prevent breaches of the law in this respect.

Exporters of sheep as a class not infrequently suffer severely owing to the culpable neglect of persons who raise and feed sheep, but fail to effectively dip them or to report the existence of Scab among their flocks. When such animals arrive at the Irish ports, Scab may be discovered among them, and the entire consignment of sheep in the hands of the exporter concerned are seized and detained, resulting in considerable loss to the owner, who doubtless purchased the animals in the belief that they were sound and healthy. It is somewhat remarkable that these exporters do not appear to take measures, so far as the sellers of the sheep are concerned, to indemnify themselves against losses arising from this cause.

In augmentation of the ordinary dipping requirements, and after enquiries as to the parts of the country where at the time Sheep Scab was suspected to be prevalent, Orders were issued by the Department scheduling certain areas in three of the Irish counties out of which sheep might not be moved until the Orders were withdrawn and until all sheep within the areas were dipped at places and under conditions as required by the Local Authorities concerned. These restrictions were maintained until all sheep within the prescribed areas had been twice dipped in a satisfactory manner. The great majority of the animals were secondly dipped after an interval of about 8 or 10 days from the first dipping. Upwards of 107,000 sheep were subjected to this double dipping. Veterinary Inspectors of the Department co-operated with the Local Authorities in the operations of these Orders, mainly with a view to the examination of all sheep brought forward for dipping. The Local Authorities enforced the Orders with considerable energy, and an incentive to co-operation on the part of the sheep owners was the knowledge that the restrictions would be withdrawn only after the double dipping was completed, and free movement from the areas might then be resumed. The result of this special procedure is believed to

have been very satisfactory, and it is intended that similar measures may hereafter be carried out on a larger scale in other parts of the country.

RABIES.

A number of reports of suspected cases of this disease were received by the Department throughout the year, but after investigation none of them were confirmed. No cases of Rabies has occurred in Ireland since the year 1903.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE.

Contagious Abortion in cattle is prevalent in different parts of the country. This affection is not scheduled under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Acts, but owners of cows among which the malady has occurred frequently seek advice and assistance from the Department in combating the disease by immunisation of their cows against this affection with "Anti-Abortion" preparation. The Department have been able to accede to the requests of these persons in a limited number of instances only, and in practically all of these cases the immunising of the cattle concerned was done directly by the Department's own officers or under their immediate supervision. When a more extended experience has been gained of this method of dealing with Contagious Abortion in live stock and with increased laboratory accommodation, it is intended to prepare larger quantities of "Anti-Abortion," so as to be in a position if required to distribute it under special conditions to veterinary surgeons practising in Ireland.

DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY.

The Diagnosis Laboratory which the Department at present possesses is of small dimensions, and the facilities for work, which properly belong to such place, are comparatively limited. Arrangements, however, are being made with a view to the provision of a larger establishment of this character, such as will enable an extended sphere of operations to be entered upon. The work carried on in the existing premises during 1913 may be referred to under the following heads:—

1. Diagnosis of specimens arising under the Diseases of Animals Acts.
2. Diagnosis of specimens and investigations not arising under the Diseases of Animals Acts.
3. Manufacture of Vaccine.
4. Demonstrations to Veterinary Inspectors of Local Authorities.

I.—SPECIMENS ARISING UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Anthrax.—Eight specimens of blood from animals supposed to have been affected with Anthrax.

The investigations gave negative results in each case.

Glanders.—Lesions from one case of Glanders.

Disease confirmed.

Parasitic Mange.—Scrapings of material from the skins of three horses suspected of Parasitic Mange.

On microscopic examination, sarcoptic acari revealed in one case only.

Rabies. The heads of two dogs destroyed when exhibiting symptoms suspicious of Rabies.

In one case a biological inoculation was not possible owing to decomposition, but enquiry into the case easily established a negative diagnosis. In the other instance, clinical symptoms were of a more suspicious character, and before destruction the dog had bitten a boy. A biological inoculation indicated the absence of Rabies.

Sheep Scab.—One hundred and sixty-two samples of wool or scrapings of material from the skins of sheep affected with or suspected of Sheep Scab were forwarded by the Department's Inspectors and by Inspectors of Local Authorities.

Psoroptic acari were on microscopic examination revealed in 94 of these specimens.

Tuberculosis.—One hundred and seventeen samples of milk, five samples of faeces and one new growth.

As regards the milk, microscopic examination revealed acid fast bacilli, morphologically indistinguishable from tubercle bacilli in 11 of the samples. In 2 cases it was considered desirable to inoculate Guinea pigs with suspected milk, but in neither case did the experimental animals develop Tuberculosis. Of the 5 samples of faeces, acid fast bacilli identical with tubercle bacilli were found in 3 instances. The tumour proved to be of a tubercular nature.

The work under this heading is briefly indicated by the following table :—

| Disease. | No. of Specimens. | DIAGNOSIS. | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Positive. | Negative. |
| Anthrax | 8 | — | 8 |
| Glanders | 1 | 1 | — |
| Parasitic Mange | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Rabies | 2 | — | 2 |
| Sheep Scab | 162 | 94 | 68 |
| Tuberculosis | 123 | 15 | 108 |

II.—SPECIMENS AND INVESTIGATIONS NOT ARISING UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Contagious Abortion in Cattle.—Two specimens (1 foetal membrane and 1 foetus).

The bacillus of Contagious Abortion was not revealed in either instances. Samples of blood from 121 cattle among 10 herds where the disease had appeared were subjected to the agglutina-

tion test, and the results of this test were communicated to the owners. One hundred and forty-six doses of this vaccine were sent out to immunise cattle in different parts of the country during the year.

Johnes Disease.—Portion of howel of a cow which had suffered from a wasting attack of diarrhœa.

The animal had been tested with tuberculin, with negative result, and on *post-mortem* examination no lesions of Tuberculosis were discovered. The mucous membrane of the specimen was only slightly wrinkled, but it contained a few deeply congested patches. Smears from these revealed large numbers of acid fast bacilli. A good growth was obtained from one of these patches on Tworts medium (Avian bacilli) by the Antiformin method.

Actinomycosis.—Two specimens were submitted.

The diagnosis was negative in one case. The other came specially under notice. The lesions had been regarded as suspicious of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. These lesions were situated about the middle third of the hard palate. On sections being prepared and examined under the microscope, typical colonies of the *Actinomyces* were definitely established.

Other Diseases.—Four morbid specimens were examined, and reports furnished to the senders.

III.—MANUFACTURE OF VACCINE.

Anti-Abortion Vaccine for use in outbreaks of Contagious Abortion in cattle has been prepared for the past two or three years in the Department's laboratory, but, as already indicated in another portion of this Report, the Department have not been able to deal with all the applications received in which the use of this preparation was indicated.

IV.—DEMONSTRATIONS TO VETERINARY INSPECTORS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

These demonstrations have been already referred to in this Report under the heading of "Tuberculosis."

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895, which contained certain provisions respecting the transit of horses, asses and mules by railway, as well as of cattle, sheep and swine by land and sea, was revoked during the year, two Orders being substituted for it, viz.:—(1) The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913, relative to cattle, sheep and goats and all other ruminating animals and swine; and (2) the Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1913, in respect to equine animals only.

For the first time, provisions under the Diseases of Animals Acts are contained in this latter Order governing the transit of horses generally as between Ireland and Great Britain. These provisions are directed mainly to the more humane treatment of the horses, and to the cleansing and disinfection of vessels on which they are carried, with a view to preventing the risk of disease spreading to other horses subsequently carried by the vessels.

The prices generally of all kinds of live stock showed an upward tendency for the first half of the year, the demand being good; but about July, owing to indifferent trade in Great Britain and large consignments of meat from the Argentine, the demand became dull, and prices suffered.

During a part of the year difficulties were experienced in the shipment of animals from certain ports in consequence of labour troubles, which interfered greatly with the trade in live stock from these ports.

From the following tables an indication is afforded of the supplies of live stock at certain of the fairs and markets. It will be observed that in each instance there has been an appreciable increase in the numbers of cattle exposed for sale.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

| Year. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Total. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1912 ... | 137,845 | 256,428 | 41,885 | 436,158 |
| 1913 ... | 174,858 | 328,684 | 46,022 | 549,564 |
| Increase, 1913 ... | 37,013 | 72,256 | 4,137 | 113,406 |
| Decrease, 1913 | — | — | — | — |

LIMERICK OCTOBER FAIRS.

| Year. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Total. |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1912 ... | 2,195 | 276 | 60 | 2,531 |
| 1913 ... | 4,200 | 150 | 39 | 4,389 |
| Increase, 1913 ... | 2,005 | — | — | 1,853 |
| Decrease, 1913... | — | 126 | 21 | — |

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIRS.

| Year. | CATTLE. | | | SHEEP. | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Sold. | Unsold. | Total. | Sold. | Unsold. | Total. |
| 1912 ... | 4,500 | 1,286 | 5,786 | 21,945 | 5,432 | 27,377 |
| 1913 ... | 7,294 | 1,909 | 9,203 | 17,086 | 2,181 | 19,867 |
| Increase, 1913 | 2,794 | 623 | 3,417 | — | — | — |
| Decrease, 1913 | — | — | — | 4,259 | 3,251 | 7,510 |

As indicating the movements of live stock in the country the subjoined comparative table showing the TRANSIT OF ANIMALS numbers of animals carried over the Irish BY RAILWAY. railways is interesting. It will be observed that in 1913 there has been an increase over the previous year in all classes of animals carried over the lines, except as regards swine.

TABLE OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE CONVEYED OVER RAILWAYS IN IRELAND, IN 1912 AND 1913.

| Year. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Total. |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1912 ... | 122,877 | 1,290,096 | 1,192,711 | 1,291,198 | 3,896,882 |
| 1913 ... | 135,913 | 2,086,128 | 1,326,827 | 1,091,468 | 4,640,336 |
| Increase, 1913 | 13,036 | 796,032 | 134,116 | — | 743,454 |
| Decrease, 1913 | — | — | — | 109,730 | — |

Throughout the year the Transit Inspectors of the Department attended on 453 occasions at railway stations when animals were being entrained from INSPECTORS AT FAIRS in order to observe the manner in which the live stock was dealt with, and to see whether the provisions of the Transit Order of the Department were duly given effect to as regards cleansing and disinfection, &c. Taken as a whole, there is little or no change to record in respect to these matters when compared with the particulars already mentioned in the more recent Annual Reports under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

There are now 131 cattle-carrying vessels engaged in the live stock trade between Ireland and Great BRITAIN. Of these, 85 possess pens of the smaller dimensions, and, where required, they are fitted with passage-ways, whereby animals in these pens may readily be reached. Vessels which still have pens of the larger

dimensions or do not possess passage-ways, may now only carry animals by special exemptions granted under the provisions of Article 3 (vi.) of the Animals (Transit) and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913. Exemptions of this nature are granted by the Department in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and may be with or without conditions. They are issued only for specified periods, which are intended to enable the vessels concerned to be meantime altered, so as to comply with existing requirements as to their cattle fittings.

During the year, 1,109,621 cattle, 659,255 sheep, 200,296 swine, and 461 goats underwent Veterinary examination at the different Irish ports previous to being shipped to Great Britain and the Isle of Man; and, in connection therewith, 59,804 certificates of health were

issued by the Department's Veterinary Inspectors to enable shipment to take place. All animals, in addition to being critically examined as to their freedom from certain forms of disease, must now undergo a period of not less than two hours' observation by the Department's Inspectors in the place of inspection at each port. Examination of the mouths of live stock is still carried out during the course of inspection as an extra precaution. This operation, together with the handling of sheep for the detection of Sheep Scab, has added greatly to the duties of the Inspectors at the ports.

Special arrangements are now provided in the inspection yards which enable the animals to be readily seized by the attendants and their mouths fully examined. This process, in addition to the usual inspection, enables a thorough examination to be made in respect to possible indications of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Evidence of Sheep Scab was discovered by the Inspectors in the case of 103 different lots of sheep which had arrived for shipment at the ports.

Two hundred and sixty-three animals amongst those presented for inspection at the ports were considered by the Veterinary Inspectors to be unfit to undergo the voyages without unnecessary suffering, and were unshipped.

The number of animals inspected by aid of electric light at the inspection of ports are shown in the following table for ANIMALS BY AID the years 1912-13 :—
OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

| Year. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. | Total. |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1912 | 75,610 | 29,032 | 27,715 | 45 | 132,402 |
| 1913 | 140,017 | 14,969 | 12,998 | 50 | 168,034 |
| Increase, 1913 ... | 64,407 | — | — | 5 | 35,632 |
| Decrease, 1913 ... | — | 14,063 | 14,717 | — | — |

The period of observation which animals now undergo in the inspection yards at the ports has necessitated a very considerable extension of electric lighting in the yards, it being required that all animals undergoing their period of observation after daylight shall be kept in pens in yards as fully lighted as are the places where the actual examinations of the animals are made. The length of time now occupied in the inspection and observation of live stock at the ports, together with the addition of Tuberculosis in cattle as a scheduled disease, has necessitated an increase in the Portul Inspection Staffs at practically every cattle exporting port.

Supervision of the cleansing and disinfection of vessels and of inspection yards and other lairs at the ports
CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION, ETC. has been systematically and carefully attended to by the Inspection Staff.

The following comparative table shows the numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year, together with those killed and seriously injured in the course of the voyages :—
ANIMALS EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND KILLED OR INJURED AT SEA.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE NUMBERS OF THESE ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TRANSIT BY SEA.

| Year. | CATTLE. | | SHEEP. | | SWINE. | | TOTALS. | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Exported. | Killed or Injured. | Exported. | Killed or Injured. | Exported. | Killed or Injured. | Exported. | Killed or Injured. |
| 1912 ... | 555,000 | 601 | 618,050 | 414 | 265,241 | 383 | 1,438,090 | 1,400 |
| 1913 ... | 1,108,150 | 1,420 | 655,700 | 285 | 200,206 | 445 | 1,964,153 | 2,156 |
| Increase, 1913 | 553,060 | 765 | 37,041 | — | — | 60 | 525,156 | 696 |
| Decrease, 1913 | — | — | — | 129 | 64,045 | — | — | — |

During the year, 553 cattle, 15,118 sheep and 48 swine, as well as 4,740 horses, 5 asses and 2 mules, were imported into Ireland from Great Britain. Animals are allowed to be imported into this country only under special conditions, which must be conformed to before landing. With the exception of Scotch sheep—for which other provision is made—no animals may be imported without a special permit being issued by the Department for each consignment.

D. S. PRENTICE

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APPENDICES.

1.—LIST OF ORDERS.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

| Date. | Title or Subject of Order. |
|----------------|--|
| 1899. | |
| 2nd March, | ... The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899. |
| 1900. | |
| 16th October, | ... The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900. |
| 16th " | ... The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900. |
| 1901. | |
| 3rd April, | ... The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901. |
| 30th November, | ... The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901. |
| 30th December, | ... The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901. |
| 1902. | |
| 20th May, | ... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902. |
| 1903. | |
| 22nd December, | ... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903. |
| 1904 | |
| 2nd May, | ... Epizootic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904. |
| 30th " | ... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order. |
| 1905 | |
| 28th March, | ... The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1905. |
| 1906. | |
| 16th November, | ... Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906. |
| 28th January, | ... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907. |
| 4th February, | ... County Down (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907. |
| 4th " | ... " Tyrone " " " |
| 4th " | ... " Dublin " " " |
| 8th " | ... " Fermanagh " " " |
| 8th " | ... " Wexford " " " |
| 19th March, | ... " Londonderry " " " |
| 27th " | ... County Borough of Dublin (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907. |

| Date. | Title or Subject of Order. |
|-----------------|---|
| 1907. | |
| 19th April, | ... County Antrim (Control of Dogs) Order, 1907. |
| 6th May, | ... " Antrim " " " |
| 27th September, | ... " Kerry " " " |
| 6th December, | ... " Limerick " " " |
| 17th " | ... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II. |
| 1909. | |
| 26th May, | ... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902 Amendment Order. |
| 1910. | |
| 23rd May, | ... The Animals (Notification of Diseases) (Ireland) Order of 1910. |
| 12th September, | ... The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1910. |
| 1911. | |
| 20th February, | ... The Curragh Sheep Order of 1911. |
| 27th June, | ... County Kildare (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911. |
| 25th August, | ... County Cavan (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911. |
| 22nd December, | ... County Westmeath (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911. |
| 1912. | |
| 22nd March, | ... Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1912. |
| 29th " | ... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912. |
| 26th April, | ... County Louth (Control of Dogs) Order of 1912. |
| 30th August, | ... Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Movement of Persons) Order of 1912. |
| 4th October, | ... Exportation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1912. |
| 6th December, | ... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1912. |
| 1913. | |
| 21st April, | ... The Importation (Sheep from Scotland) Order of 1913 (No. 2). |
| 5th May, | ... The County Londonderry (Mountain Districts) Sheep Dipping Order of 1913. |
| 7th " | ... Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913. |
| 8th " | ... The Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1913. |
| 15th " | ... The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1913. |
| 16th " | ... Transit of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1913. |
| 16th June, | ... County Donegal (Control of Dogs) Order of 1913. |
| 14th " | ... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1913 Amendment Order No. 2. |
| 26th " | ... County Londonderry (Mountain Districts) Order of 1913 Amendment Order. |
| 26th August, | ... Order Amending Transit of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1913. |
| 10th December, | ... County Meath (Control of Dogs) Order of 1913. |
| 10th " | ... Importation (Raw Tongues) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1913. |
| 10th " | ... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1913 Amendment Order of 1913. |

2. CIRCULARS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND (VETERINARY BRANCH),

13 UPPER MERRION STREET,

No. 2098/13.

DUBLIN, 16th May, 1913.

SIR,

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to forward herewith, for the information and guidance of your Local Authority, copies of an Order entitled the "Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1913," which has been made by the Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and which will come into operation on 2nd proximo.

The Local Authority are, no doubt, aware that, having regard not only to the ways whereby Tuberculosis is liable to be communicated from bovine animals to man, but also to the direct importance of protecting live stock from the spread of the disease, there has, in recent years, been a considerable movement of opinion in the direction of having Tuberculosis scheduled under the Acts above-named, with a view, if possible, to suppression of the malady amongst cattle.

Definite action towards this end has recently been taken as regards Great Britain by the issue of the Tuberculosis Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which came into force on 1st instant; and it follows, of necessity, that similar action should now be taken in this country, as it is vital to the interests of Ireland's large export trade in cattle that the measures adopted against disease here should be no less complete than those in Great Britain.

The Department have, therefore, felt it incumbent on them to issue the enclosed Order, and they are glad to be in a position to state that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have concurred in provision being made for allowing Irish Local Authorities the same degree of assistance from the Exchequer towards the costs of compensation for cattle slaughtered under the Order as it had previously been decided to grant to the Local Authorities in Great Britain.

The Local Authorities will observe that the Order provides

for due notification of any cases of udder disease in cows or emaciation in cattle generally, that may possibly be due to Tuberculosis;

for careful examination by a Veterinary Inspector acting on behalf of the Local Authority of all bovine animals on premises where the disease is supposed to be present in any of the forms required to be notified, or where there is a cow supposed to be giving tuberculous milk; and for recourse, in certain circumstances, to special methods of investigation in such cases;

for slaughter by the Local Authority—subject to certain reservations—of any bovine animal which the Local Authority are satisfied from their Inspector's report is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or tuberculosis with emaciation, or any cow giving tuberculous milk;

for procedure in regard to valuation of animals proposed to be slaughtered;

for the satisfactory post-mortem examination of slaughtered animals;

for payment of compensation by the Local Authority in respect of the slaughtered animals, on a scale depending on the results of the post-mortem examination.

for precautions to be adopted with regard to the milk of diseased or suspected cows;

for detention and isolation of suspected animals;

for dealing with the special case of discovery of suspected animals in Markets, Fairs or Sales;

for prohibiting the sending of diseased animals for shipment;

for the carrying out, where requisite, of cleansing and disinfection;

for communication, when necessary, with the Sanitary Authority;

and

for other subsidiary purposes.

It is hoped to forward shortly for the further guidance of the Local Authority and their Officers, a supply of copies of a Memorandum which the Department are having prepared dealing more fully with details of procedure under the Order. The Department also consider that with a view of promoting uniform and efficient methods of carrying out the Order, particularly as regards any special investigations requisite under Article 4 thereof, it would be advantageous if the Chief Inspector of the Department's Veterinary Branch, Mr. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S., could have an early opportunity of interview in the matter with the Veterinary Inspectors of the various Local Authorities, and it is accordingly proposed to invite such Inspectors to attend for the purpose at the Department's Offices on a day to be suggested in each case.

The question of Accounts in relation to the Order will be dealt with in a separate communication, and it remains only to state here that the assistance which the Department will be in a position to afford from the Exchequer Funds towards the cost of working the Order in the district of your Local Authority will be one half of the net amount paid as compensation for slaughtered animals, after deduction of any proceeds of sale of healthy carcasses. This arrangement is to have force for five years from the commencement of the Order, the period during which, it is reasonable to anticipate, the largest number of cattle will require to be slaughtered.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND (VETERINARY BRANCH),

13, UPPER MERION STREET,

DUBLIN, 30th May, 1913.

No. 2418/13.

TUBERCULOSIS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1913.

SIR,

Adverting to this Department's Circular of 16th instant, No. 2908/13, on the above subject, it is desired to forward herewith, for the information and guidance of your Local Authority and their Officers, copies of the Memorandum which, as indicated in that Circular, the Department have had in preparation regarding various details of procedure in connection with the Order, together with specimen copies of the Forms referred to in the two closing paragraphs of such Memorandum.

Assuming that your Local Authority have not already done so, it will be desirable for them now to advertise the Order in a newspaper circulating in their district, and a copy of a Form of Notice which it is suggested should be adapted for this purpose, with a view of drawing attention to the leading provisions of the Order, will be found enclosed. Embodiment of the full text of the Order in the newspaper advertisement is scarcely requisite.

Claims for repayment from the Exchequer Grant—during the five years for which such Grant will be available—of half the net cost incurred for compensation under the Order in the district of your Local Authority should be furnished to the Department quarterly, the 30th June, 1913, to be regarded as the terminating date for the first statement of claim. As the Local Authority will further be at liberty to claim repayment from the general account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund of the remaining half of the net compensation, as well as half of any other duly authorised expenditure for the purposes of the Order, the circumstances will be favourable to an energetic enforcement of the Order, and the Department trust that

the results in checking the disease will be of marked benefit to the community generally and to stockowners in particular.

It is proposed to forward to your Local Authority before 30th June, specimens of the proposed Forms of Claim. These will admit of being readily filled up from the Record (Form A), referred to in the final paragraph of the Memorandum.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

TUBERCULOSIS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1913.

Memorandum as to certain points of procedure in connection with the above Order.

1. The Local Authority are charged with the duty of investigating, with the assistance of a Veterinary Inspector, reports received under the Order, with a view to causing the slaughter of any cow in their district shown to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or to be giving tuberculous milk, or any bovine animal shown to be suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation. The Local Authority may be set in motion (a) by receiving notice of suspected disease from the owner of an animal, or by other information relating to an animal kept on private premises; (b) by the discovery of a diseased animal in a market; (c) by the discovery of tubercle bacilli in a consignment of milk from a particular dairy; (d) or by receipt of a notice from a Veterinary Surgeon in conformity with the requirements of Article 8. In any such case the Local Authority should forthwith instruct their Veterinary Inspector for the part of their district where the case has arisen, or, if the Inspector for that area be not a Veterinary Inspector, the Veterinary Inspector of a neighbouring area, to carry out the necessary examination.

2. Where the report has been received in respect of a particular animal, the examination conducted by the Veterinary Inspector should not be confined to the animal which was the subject of the report, but should be extended to other bovine animals on the premises and particularly to all milch cows, and the Veterinary Inspector should make an exhaustive clinical examination of any animal there is reason to suspect of suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, from tuberculosis with emaciation, or of giving tuberculous milk. Since the Local Authority will be liable to pay full compensation for any animal slaughtered by them as regards which the *post-mortem* examination does not show that it was affected with tuberculosis, they should be careful to see that in all cases every available test has been made use of before their final decision is reached as regards a particular animal. To this end they should issue instructions to their Veterinary Inspectors that: (a) in the case of cows suspected of having tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, samples of their milk should be centrifuged and examined for tubercle bacilli with the microscope; (b) in the case of animals suspected on account of an abnormal discharge, the latter should be examined microscopically for tubercle bacilli; and (c) in the case of animals suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, but which are not suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or to be giving tuberculous milk, all possible use should, with the consent of the owner of the animal, be made of tuberculin under Article 4 (1) of the Order. In the event of a diseased animal being found in a market, fair ground or sale-yard, the veterinary enquiry should be extended to the animals on the premises whence the diseased animal was taken to the

market, &c. In order that this may be done, the Local Authority is whose district the market, &c., it situated should, where necessary, communicate with any other Local Authority concerned.

3. Should suspicion first be aroused by the discovery of tubercle bacilli in milk from a dairy, the enquiry of the Veterinary Inspector should be directed to the discovery of the particular cow in the herd giving tuberculous milk.

4. It is of importance that the decision of the Local Authority should be come to without avoidable delay in view of the restrictions which Articles 9 and 10 of the Order impose on animals, particularly dairy cows, during the time that they remain under suspicion. It is suggested, therefore, that the Local Authority should make special arrangements for dealing with the reports received from their Veterinary Inspectors, and the issue of the necessary notification to the owner of the animal.

5. The Local Authority are required by Article 5 of the Order to give a Notice in writing, in the form set forth in the Schedule to the Order, to the owner of any animal of the fact that such animal has been found by them to be diseased within the meaning of the Order, and to send a copy of such Notice to the Department. It is intended that a separate Notice shall be served as regards each animal. So soon as this Notice has been issued, arrangements must be made for the slaughter of each animal found by the Local Authority to be diseased. The animal is to be valued in its condition at the time of valuation. As it is possible, however, that the clinical diagnosis made by the Veterinary Inspector prior to slaughter may not be confirmed on post-mortem examination, it is provided in paragraph (3) of Article 6 of the Order that there shall be separate valuations on the basis both of the animal proving to be affected with tuberculosis and of its proving not to be so affected, and the amount of compensation will depend on the result of the examination. It may be presumed that, ordinarily, the Local Authority will be able to agree in writing with the owner of the animal in respect of a valuation made by the Veterinary Inspector. Where no such agreement is reached, however, and a valuer has to be employed to ascertain the value, the special attention of the latter should be called beforehand to the provisions of the aforesaid Article 6 of the Order.

6. Slaughter may not be proceeded with in the face of written objection by the owner of the animal without the special authority of the Department, and such authority will not be given in respect of any animal valued under the Order at more than thirty pounds provided that the owner of the animal continues to observe the special requirements imposed in such circumstances. In no case is an animal valued at more than thirty pounds to be slaughtered except under the directions of the Department.

7. The compensation allowable for an animal slaughtered under the Order is governed by Article 8 of the Order, in conjunction with Article 7. As will be seen, the amount of compensation is determinable by what is shown in the certificate given by the Veterinary Inspector (or, where such is arranged for under the Order, by another Veterinary Surgeon) regarding the results of examination of the carcase for tuberculosis. It is evident, therefore, that due care in making such examination will be important in every instance. As in default of such examination the owner becomes entitled to the full valuation of the animal and a further sum of twenty shillings, it is most important that post-mortem examination should be arranged for in all cases.

8. The carcase of any animal slaughtered under the Order becomes the property of the Local Authority, and, when the requirements of Article 7 of the Order as to post-mortem examination have been duly carried out, the carcase may be dealt with as provided in Section 20 (3) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. If sale be effected of any carcase found healthy, the amount realised should be carried to the credit of the local rate. If a carcase be buried, the usual precautions as to sinking the grave to a proper depth, slashing the hide and covering the carcase with quicklime should be adequately observed.

9. Articles 9, 10, and 13 of the Order dealing respectively with the precautions to be adopted regarding the milk of diseased or suspected cows, the detention and isolation of suspected animals, and the carrying out of cleansing and disinfection on places where diseased animals have been, are

all necessary auxiliary provisions which the Local Authority should instruct their Veterinary Inspectors carefully to enforce.

10. Provision is made in Article 11 of the Order for dealing with suspicious animals exposed in Markets, Fairs, or Sales. A strict enforcement of the provisions of this Article seems to be very desirable, and the Department trust that Local Authorities will give instructions accordingly to any of their Veterinary Inspectors attending at Markets, Fairs, and Sales held within their district, so that the practice of exposing emaciated animals for sale may be discouraged. A useful stimulus will thereby be given to reporting, since the exposure of such animals in a Market when in an advanced state of disease would be attended with risk to their owner, who would be liable to legal proceedings for failure to report the case in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

11. It will further be observed that under Article 12 if an animal suffering or appearing to be suffering from any of the specified forms of tuberculosis is illegally brought to a port, or place of inspection at a port, for shipment, the provisions of Article 11 will apply also in such a case as if the animal had been exposed in a market, fair, fair-ground, or sale-yard, and the Department's Inspectors at ports will be instructed when any case of the kind comes under their notice, to apprise the Local Authority with a view to the necessary further action.

12. The Local Authority should duly arrange for communication with the Sanitary Authority, as occasion may require, in connection with the provisions to this effect in Articles 2 (1), 3 (1), and 4 (5) of the Order. It is further important that copies of all reports, certificates of notices made, given, or served under the Order—and particularly under Articles 4 (5), 5 (1), 7 (3), 9 (2), and 10 (2) thereof—should be promptly sent to the Department, so that the Department may be kept duly in touch with the operations in each district. Specimens of Forms (Numbered T.1 to T.13) which it is suggested should be utilised for these various purposes will be found enclosed. Further copies will, if desired, be obtainable on application to the Department.

13. As it is of importance that accurate records should be kept by each Local Authority regarding the operations against the disease in its district, the Department suggest the adoption in this connection of a Record Book with headings similar to those in the large Form (Form A) also sent herewith. Due attention should be paid to the prompt and regular posting of the necessary entries in this Book, and the Department will be glad if the Local Authority will, in addition, kindly arrange that the Book shall be open, when desired, to any Inspector of the Department.

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
for Ireland (Veterinary Branch) Dublin,

May, 1918.

3.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE in connection with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, SWINE FEVER, and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

| | Compen- sation. | Salaries. | Travelling. | Miscellane- ous and Incidental Expenses. | Gross Expendi- ture. | Deduct Amount realised by Sale of Carcases. | Net Expendi- ture. |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Foot - and - Mouth. | 32 0 0 | 2,001 3 8 | 1,714 16 9 | 1,463 12 0 | 5,500 12 5 | 9 10 11 | 5,192 1 6 |
| Swine Fever | 3,317 14 11 | 7,692 8 10 | 1,772 19 0 | 876 12 4 | 13,059 15 1 | 593 13 0 | 12,466 2 1 |
| Rabies .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total ... | 3,339 14 11 | 9,693 12 0 | 3,487 15 9 | 2,340 4 4 | 18,361 7 6 | 603 3 11 | 17,658 3 7 |

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders passed thereunder, and Amounts repaid to Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund during the year 1913.

| DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. | EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. | | | Amounts repaid to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund during the year ended 31st December, 1913 (c). |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Salaries and Allowances of Officers. | Other Expenses. | Total Expenditure. | |
| PROVINCE OF LEINSTER. | | | | |
| County Borough of Dublin .. | £ s. d. 655 10 0 | £ s. d. 20 11 7 | £ s. d. 676 2 1 | £ s. d. 334 8 6 |
| County Carlow | 157 14 0 | 7 0 0 | 164 14 0 | 107 15 0 |
| " Dublin | 886 13 10 | 27 2 6 | 913 16 4 | 468 2 8 |
| " Kildare | 335 18 7 | 89 1 3 | 424 19 10 | 179 9 3 |
| " Kilkenny | 401 3 9 | 13 17 0 | 415 1 3 | 199 1 3 |
| King's County | 215 13 8 | 52 10 0 | 268 3 8 | 94 6 0 |
| County Longford | 236 0 0 | 62 6 2 | 298 6 2 | 118 13 7 |
| " Louth | 270 8 11 | 281 18 2 | 551 3 1 | 86 10 6 |
| " Meath | 317 4 4 | 3 18 0 | 321 2 4 | 197 13 8 |
| Queen's County | 158 3 0 | 4 10 0 | 172 13 0 | 168 11 9 |
| County Westmeath | 350 1 6 | 126 10 7 | 476 12 1 | 162 12 3 |
| " Wexford | 467 18 8 | 40 8 9 | 508 7 5 | 310 10 0 |
| " Wicklow | 294 16 8 | 10 13 0 | 305 10 2 | 154 3 3 |
| PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. | | | | |
| County Borough of Cork .. | 212 9 10 | 32 13 8 | 245 3 6 | 111 0 11 |
| " " Limerick .. | 52 0 0 | - | 52 0 0 | 20 0 6 |
| " " Waterford .. | 30 15 10 | 17 8 0 | 47 19 10 | - |
| " Clare | 305 17 0 | - | 305 17 0 | 152 13 0 |
| " Cork | 1,335 12 1 | 57 16 4 | 1,393 8 5 | 705 15 7 |
| " Kerry | 638 15 0 | 59 6 2 | 698 1 2 | 557 11 8 |
| " Limerick | 935 17 10 | 415 13 5 | 1,371 11 3 | 481 0 4 |
| " Tipperary (N. Riding) .. | 119 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 137 0 0 | 70 17 4 |
| " Tipperary (S. Riding) .. | 398 17 0 | 130 0 8 | 535 6 8 | 227 11 1 |
| " Waterford | 564 18 2 | 577 18 10 | 1,142 17 0 | 234 7 8 |
| PROVINCE OF ULSTER. | | | | |
| County Borough of Belfast .. | 310 0 0 | 53 14 9 | 365 14 9 | 109 19 3 |
| " " Londonderry .. | 50 0 0 | - | 50 0 0 | 25 1 8 |
| " Antrim | 196 12 0 | 130 19 7 | 347 11 7 | 113 1 8 |
| " Armagh | 140 10 0 | 24 5 8 | 164 15 8 | 79 1 4 |
| " Cavan | 444 14 5 | 24 12 0 | 480 0 5 | 232 4 3 |
| " Donegal | 716 0 0 | 174 0 6 | 890 0 6 | 429 9 2 |
| " Down | 629 12 0 | 155 17 0 | 785 9 0 | 267 14 6 |
| " Fermanagh | 178 8 0 | 55 1 4 | 233 9 4 | 98 1 8 |
| " Londonderry | 408 8 7 | 106 11 0 | 514 15 1 | 224 13 8 |
| " Monaghan | 284 0 0 | 1 13 0 | 285 13 0 | 194 2 6 |
| " Tyrone | 455 6 0 | 250 7 8 | 708 13 8 | 305 9 0 |
| PROVINCE OF CONNUGHT. | | | | |
| County Galway | 950 5 0 | 36 15 0 | 987 0 0 | 438 19 4 |
| " Leitrim | 176 3 10 | 6 2 5 | 182 0 3 | 98 17 11 |
| " Mayo | 424 0 0 | 8 13 6 | 432 13 6 | 217 5 0 |
| " Roscommon | 325 0 0 | 24 5 0 | 349 5 0 | 168 0 0 |
| " Sligo | 193 0 6 | 123 18 0 | 316 19 0 | 129 11 3 |
| Total | 15,203 4 10 | 3,254 4 8 | 18,457 9 4 | 8,571 8 7 |

(c) The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1913 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

| Years. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. | Horses and Mules. | Asses. |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 1902 .. | 4,782,221 | 4,215,865 | 1,327,510 | 363,654 | 699,162 | 242,802 |
| 1903 .. | 4,664,112 | 3,944,694 | 1,383,516 | 299,129 | 625,541 | 243,241 |
| 1904 .. | 4,076,718 | 3,827,910 | 1,315,126 | 280,222 | 634,861 | 244,143 |
| 1905 .. | 4,645,215 | 3,719,352 | 1,164,310 | 284,000 | 628,678 | 244,696 |
| 1906 .. | 4,038,924 | 3,714,832 | 1,244,100 | 267,342 | 628,280 | 247,669 |
| 1907 .. | 4,676,493 | 3,816,600 | 1,317,068 | 247,347 | 625,038 | 233,540 |
| 1908 .. | 4,792,458 | 4,128,106 | 1,217,846 | 246,236 | 634,290 | 211,123 |
| 1909 .. | 4,089,561 | 4,133,358 | 1,149,179 | 282,041 | 629,664 | 243,666 |
| 1910 .. | 4,088,888 | 3,970,516 | 1,200,605 | 242,014 | 644,704 | 240,677 |
| 1911 .. | 4,711,720 | 3,907,436 | 1,415,119 | 228,474 | 648,971 | 240,323 |
| 1912 .. | 4,848,498 | 3,828,929 | 1,323,937 | 232,732 | 618,418 | 243,437 |
| 1913 .. | 4,932,625 | 3,620,724 | 1,060,369 | 240,348 | 644,820 | 243,320 |

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

| YEARS. | Dogs. | YEARS. | Dogs. |
|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1902. | 432,300 | 1908 | 469,729 |
| 1903. | 448,750 | 1909 | 491,200 |
| 1904. | 453,840 | 1910 | 503,470 |
| 1905. | 468,100 | 1911 | 521,860 |
| 1906. | 478,100 | 1912 | 522,920 |
| 1907. | 483,600 | 1913 | 528,040 |

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland with the Number of Swine which died Diseased, Number of Swine slaughtered Diseased, and Number of Swine slaughtered as Exposed to Infection, in each Year from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

| Year. | Number of Outbreaks. | Diseased Swine which died. | Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased. | Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection. | Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever. |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1902 .. | 295 | 269 | 724 | 2,438 | 203 |
| 1903 .. | 310 | 283 | 824 | 3,567 | 292 |
| 1904 .. | 301 | 301 | 690 | 3,429 | 401 |
| 1905 .. | 137 | 54 | 264 | 1,149 | 238 |
| 1906 .. | 65 | 120 | 317 | 793 | 401 |
| 1907 .. | 163 | 213 | 745 | 2,043 | 594 |
| 1908 .. | 158 | 195 | 615 | 3,004 | 848 |
| 1909 .. | 87 | 100 | 273 | 1,297 | 587 |
| 1910 .. | 106 | 112 | 402 | 1,849 | 675 |
| 1911 .. | 178 | 187 | 538 | 2,082 | 1,627 |
| 1912 .. | 216 | 299 | 1,123 | 603 | 824 |
| 1913 .. | 120 | 167 | 588 | 277 | 565 |

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland during the year 1913, with the Number of Swine reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

| PROVINCES. | Number of Outbreaks. | Diseased Swine which died. | Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased. | Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection. | Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from Swine Fever. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| ULSTER | 4 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 15 |
| MUNSTER | 28 | 27 | 64 | 102 | 70 |
| LEINSTER | 97 | 109 | 514 | 168 | 479 |
| CONNAUGHT | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Total for Ireland . . . | 129 | 147 | 588 | 277 | 568 |
| Districts of Local Authorities. | | | | | |
| ULSTER: | | | | | |
| County Borough of Belfast .. | 2 | 5 | 9 | — | 19 |
| " Antrim | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| " Down | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| " Monaghan | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| MUNSTER: | | | | | |
| County Borough of Limerick .. | 3 | — | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| " Cork | 6 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 18 |
| " Kerry | 12 | 13 | 11 | 43 | 26 |
| " Limerick | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| " Tipperary | 1 | 1 | 20 | 29 | 4 |
| " Waterford | 2 | 8 | 16 | — | 8 |
| LEINSTER: | | | | | |
| County Borough of Dublin .. | 59 | 62 | 365 | 144 | 323 |
| " Carlow | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| " Dublin | 15 | 27 | 85 | 14 | 61 |
| " Kildare | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 |
| " Kilkenny | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| " Louth | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| " Meath | — | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| " Wexford | 18 | 16 | 61 | 7 | 64 |
| " Wicklow | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| CONNAUGHT: | | | | | |
| County Galway | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| " Sligo | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | 129 | 147 | 588 | 277 | 568 |

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEARS. | Number of Administrative Counties. | Outbreaks. | DISEASED ANIMALS. | | | | Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection. |
|------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---------|-------|------------|--|
| | | | Attacked in each year. | Killed. | Died. | Recovered. | |
| 1902 | — | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | — |
| 1903 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 | — | — |
| 1904 | 4 | 4 | 7 | — | 7 | — | — |
| 1905 | 4 | 4 | 8 | — | 8 | — | — |
| 1906 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — |
| 1907 | 3 | 3 | 11 | — | 11 | — | — |
| 1908 | 5 | 5 | 9 | — | 9 | — | — |
| 1909 | 7 | 9 | 9 | — | 12 | — | — |
| 1910 | 6 | 6 | 12 | — | 15 | — | 30 |
| 1911 | 3 | 10 | 17 | — | 2 | — | — |
| 1912 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 1913 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

GLANDERS.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEARS. | Number of Administrative Counties. | Outbreaks. | DISEASED ANIMALS. | | | Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection. | Horses slaughtered as suspected. |
|------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---------|-------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | Attacked in each year. | Killed. | Died. | | |
| 1902 | 10 | 10 | 43 | 38 | 5 | — | 12 |
| 1903 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | — | — | — |
| 1904 | 7 | 11 | 34 | 31 | 3 | 11 | — |
| 1905 | 11 | 30 | 100 | 101* | 5 | 28† | — |
| 1906 | 5 | 8 | 116 | 15 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1907 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 1 | — | — |
| 1908 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1909 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1910 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 1911 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 1912 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1913 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |

* 99 Horses and 2 Mules.

† 28 Horses and 1 Ass.

GLANDERS—*continued*.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during 1913, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

| PROVINCES. | No. of Outbreaks. | Diseased Horses which died. | Horses slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased. | Horses slaughtered or having been in contact with diseased Horses or otherwise exposed to infection. | Horses slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Glanders or Farcy. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| ULSTER | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| MUNSTER | - | - | - | - | - |
| LEINSTER | - | - | - | - | - |
| CONNAUGHT | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total for Ireland . | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Districts of Local Authorities. | | | | | |
| LEINSTER: | | | | | |
| County Londonderry .. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Total | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEARS. | Number of Administrative Counties. | Outbreaks. | Animals attacked in each year. |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1902 | 27 | 161 | 221 |
| 1903 | 30 | 195 | 205 |
| 1904 | 28 | 162 | 252 |
| 1905 | 33 | 169 | 332 |
| 1906 | 23 | 85 | 130 |
| 1907 | 23 | 77 | 94 |
| 1908 | 17 | 42 | 59 |
| 1909 | 19 | 77 | 110 |
| 1910 | 19 | 62 | 82 |
| 1911 | 18 | 64 | 80 |
| 1912 | 21 | 69 | 121 |
| 1913 | 14 | 108 | 148 |

TABLE 11.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of PARASITIC MANGE in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, which were reported to have occurred during the year 1913, with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

| PROVINCES. | Number of Outbreaks. | Number of Animals attacked. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ULSTER | 7 | 11 |
| MUNSTER | 7 | 8 |
| LEINSTER | 88 | 118 |
| CONNAUGHT | 6 | 11 |
| Total for Ireland | 108 | 148 |
| Districts of Local Authorities. | | |
| ULSTER : | | |
| County Borough of Belfast | 3 | 3 |
| " Down | 2 | 4 |
| " Tyrone | 2 | 4 |
| MUNSTER : | | |
| County Cork | 4 | 5 |
| " Kerry | 1 | 1 |
| " Tipperary S.R. | 1 | 1 |
| " Waterford | 1 | 1 |
| LEINSTER : | | |
| County Borough of Dublin | 67 | 76 |
| " Dublin | 17 | 38 |
| " Wicklow | 4 | 4 |
| CONNAUGHT : | | |
| County Galway | 1 | 1 |
| " Leitrim | 1 | 6 |
| " Mayo | 2 | 2 |
| " Roscommon | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 108 | 148 |

RABIES.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEARS. | Number of Administrative Counties. | DECEASED ANIMALS. | | | Animals destroyed as suspected or as having been exposed to infection. |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|--|
| | | Attacked in each year. | Killed. | Died. | |
| 1902. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1903. .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 1904-1909. . | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1910. .. | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 1911 to 1913 | - | - | - | - | - |

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep attacked, from 1902 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEARS. | Number of Administrative Counties. | Outbreaks. | Sheep attacked in each year. |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1902. | 35 | 613 | 7,818 |
| 1903. | 32 | 655 | 8,306 |
| 1904. | 35 | 496 | 6,433 |
| 1905. | 31 | 339 | 4,253 |
| 1906. | 29 | 266 | 3,513 |
| 1907. | 33 | 333 | 5,198 |
| 1908. | 34 | 334 | 6,182 |
| 1909. | 34 | 445 | 7,129 |
| 1910. | 35 | 463 | 6,075 |
| 1911. | 33 | 345 | 4,233 |
| 1912. | 34 | 386 | 5,568 |
| 1913. | 36 | 565 | 6,808 |

TABLE 14.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1913, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

| PROVINCES. | Number of Outbreaks. | Number of Sheep attacked. | Districts of Local Authorities. | Number of Outbreaks. | Number of Sheep attacked. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| ULSTER | 144 | 1,018 | LEINSTER : | | |
| MUNSTER | 89 | 965 | County Borough of Dublin .. | | |
| LEINSTER | 263 | 3,758 | .. Carlow | 40 | 388 |
| CONNAUGHT | 60 | 1,072 | .. Dublin | 6 | 63 |
| Total for Ireland .. | 556 | 6,808 | .. Kildare | 27 | 1,196 |
| Districts of Local Authorities. | | | .. Kilkenny | 21 | 279 |
| ULSTER : | | | .. King's County | 10 | 115 |
| County Borough of Belfast .. | 20 | 65 | .. King's County | 13 | 155 |
| of Londonderry .. | 5 | 13 | County Longford | 3 | 50 |
| .. Antrim | 5 | 43 | .. Louth | 37 | 193 |
| .. Armagh | — | 31 | .. Meath | 27 | 283 |
| .. Cavan | 2 | 35 | .. Monaghan | 2 | 7 |
| .. Donegal | 17 | 90 | Queen's County | 18 | 180 |
| .. Down | 79 | 531 | County Westmeath | 28 | 535 |
| .. Fermanagh | 3 | 68 | .. Wexford | 31 | 304 |
| .. Londonderry | 11 | 115 | .. Wicklow | | |
| .. Tyrone | 2 | 22 | CONNAUGHT : | | |
| MUNSTER : | | | County Galway | 31 | 571 |
| County Borough of Cork .. | 1 | 5 | .. Leitrim | 1 | 68 |
| of Waterford .. | 9 | 17 | .. Mayo | 14 | 247 |
| .. Clare | 2 | 23 | .. Roscommon | 14 | 129 |
| .. Cork | 37 | 384 | .. Sligo | 9 | 30 |
| .. Kerry | 5 | 42 | Total | | |
| .. Limerick | 2 | 34 | | 556 | 6,808 |
| .. Tipperary, N.E. .. | 2 | 43 | | | |
| .. Tipperary, S.E. .. | 12 | 162 | | | |
| .. Waterford | 19 | 265 | | | |

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

TABLE 15.—There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in Ireland during 1913, but one healthy animal was slaughtered in Ulster, Co. Armagh.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 16.—RETURN showing the number of Premises on which the existence of Tuberculosis was notified to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland during the period from 2nd June to 31st December, 1913.

| PROVINCES. | Number of Premises reported. | NUMBER OF ANIMALS. | | | RESULTS NOTED. | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Reported. | Died. | Slaughtered. | Tuberculous of Udder. | Giving Tuberculous Milk. | Tuberculosis with Emaciation. | Affected but not as in previous columns. |
| CLSTER | 139 | 141 | 26 | 115 | 23 | — | 116 | 2 |
| MUNSTER | 206 | 314 | 69 | 254 | 0 | 3 | 250 | 12 |
| LESTER | 99 | 91 | 29 | 62 | 0 | — | 73 | 9 |
| CONSAUGHT | 33 | 33 | 5 | 28 | 2 | — | 31 | — |
| Total for Ireland ... | 501 | 579 | 120 | 459 | 43 | 3 | 510 | 23 |
| Districts of Local Authorities. | | | | | | | | |
| ULSTER: | | | | | | | | |
| County Borough of Belfast | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| County Londonderry | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| County Antrim | 23 | 23 | 4 | 19 | 4 | — | 19 | — |
| County Armagh | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| County Cavan | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — |
| County Donegal | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 5 | — |
| County Down | 29 | 29 | 1 | 28 | 8 | — | 22 | — |
| County Fermanagh | 8 | 8 | — | 8 | 2 | — | 6 | — |
| County Londonderry | 16 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 3 | — | 13 | — |
| County Monaghan | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| County Tyrone | 44 | 45 | 6 | 39 | 4 | — | 40 | 1 |
| MUNSTER: | | | | | | | | |
| County Borough of Waterford | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| County Cork | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 5 | — |
| County Clare | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| County Kerry | 8 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | — |
| County Limerick | 175 | 187 | 23 | 164 | 4 | 2 | 171 | 10 |
| County Tipperary, N.R. | 17 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 1 | — | 10 | — |
| County Tipperary, S.R. | 61 | 62 | 16 | 36 | 3 | 1 | 47 | 1 |
| County Waterford | 40 | 42 | 2 | 40 | — | — | 41 | 1 |
| LESTER: | | | | | | | | |
| County Borough of Dublin | 18 | 19 | 19 | 7 | — | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| County Carlow | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — |
| County Dublin | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| County Kildare | 9 | 9 | 1 | 8 | — | — | 9 | — |
| County Kilkenny | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — |
| County King's County | 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | — | — | 6 | — |
| County Louth | 11 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 1 | — | 9 | 1 |
| County Meath | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| County Queen's County | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | — | — | 7 | — |
| County Wick | 21 | 21 | — | 21 | — | — | 21 | — |
| County Wexford | 12 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1 | — | 8 | 3 |
| CONSAUGHT: | | | | | | | | |
| County Galway | 14 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 1 | — | 13 | — |
| County Mayo | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | 8 | — |
| County Roscommon | 5 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | 5 | — |
| County Sligo | 5 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | 5 | — |
| Total for Ireland ... | 561 | 579 | 120 | 469 | 43 | 3 | 510 | 23 |

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1903 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEAR. | CATTLE. | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| | Fat. | Storks. | | | Other Cattle. | Calves. |
| | | Ordinary. | Milk Cows. | Springers. | | |
| 1903 .. | 246,887 | | 556,506 | | 6,724 | 87,538 |
| 1904 .. | 232,180 | | 470,361 | | 6,899 | 62,980 |
| 1905 .. | 224,843 | | 455,667 | | 5,803 | 62,816 |
| 1906 .. | 240,566 | | 473,425 | | 5,807 | 55,466 |
| 1907 .. | 292,104 | | 402,790 | | 6,221 | 50,858 |
| 1908 .. | 288,606 | 458,004 | 41,711 | 27,081 | 9,790 | 64,860 |
| 1909 .. | 265,032 | 437,755 | 41,573 | 26,184 | 13,777 | 52,788 |
| 1910 .. | 250,415 | 408,478 | 45,094 | 29,519 | 12,324 | 52,800 |
| 1911 .. | 260,527 | 325,583 | 43,755 | 21,708 | 8,760 | 26,471 |
| 1912 .. | 310,558 | 167,942 | 16,789 | 9,181 | 8,851 | 15,767 |
| 1913 .. | 354,734 | 621,602 | 60,730 | 28,797 | 8,152 | 63,045 |

Separate figures for Milk Cows and Springers for the years 1903 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.

| YEAR. | SHEEP. | | | | SWINE. | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|---------|
| | Fat. | Storks. | Lambs. | Total | Fat Swine. | Store Swine. | Total. |
| 1903 .. | 444,763 | | 380,017 | 826,780 | 541,601 | 23,310 | 566,920 |
| 1904 .. | 372,159 | | 367,167 | 739,326 | 478,922 | 26,178 | 505,086 |
| 1905 .. | 360,003 | | 345,073 | 705,076 | 392,791 | 1,082 | 393,873 |
| 1906 .. | 393,174 | | 364,289 | 757,463 | 409,510 | 19,920 | 429,430 |
| 1907 .. | 317,089 | | 343,870 | 660,959 | 448,575 | 33,329 | 481,904 |
| 1908 .. | 367,076 | | 354,608 | 721,684 | 371,857 | 15,699 | 387,556 |
| 1909 .. | 407,415 | 23,423 | 440,019 | 870,858 | 310,801 | 10,237 | 321,038 |
| 1910 .. | 328,167 | 18,637 | 381,567 | 728,371 | 301,576 | 22,470 | 324,046 |
| 1911 .. | 396,611 | 9,513 | 348,073 | 754,197 | 323,574 | 18,766 | 342,340 |
| 1912 .. | 324,815 | 3,313 | 290,631 | 618,759 | 258,165 | 12,076 | 270,241 |
| 1913 .. | 395,015 | 26,368 | 336,416 | 757,800 | 187,482 | 12,574 | 200,056 |

Separate figures for Store Sheep for the years 1903 to 1908, inclusive, are not available.

| YEAR. | Gents. | HORSES. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | TOTAL ANIMALS. |
|---------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| | | Stallions. | Mares. | Colts. | Total. | | | |
| 1903 .. | 1,519 | 268 | 12,867 | 14,587 | 27,719 | 14 | 968 | 2,323,464 |
| 1904 .. | 2,009 | 250 | 12,969 | 14,356 | 27,500 | 13 | 1,221 | 2,047,432 |
| 1905 .. | 2,291 | 202 | 14,192 | 10,329 | 30,723 | 10 | 1,723 | 1,848,327 |
| 1906 .. | 2,417 | 257 | 15,310 | 18,263 | 33,810 | 11 | 1,657 | 1,900,096 |
| 1907 .. | 2,637 | 199 | 15,164 | 17,890 | 33,263 | 23 | 1,590 | 2,021,204 |
| 1908 .. | 2,676 | 248 | 15,040 | 15,355 | 28,653 | 31 | 1,871 | 2,004,001 |
| 1909 .. | 3,319 | 234 | 15,728 | 15,273 | 29,235 | 9 | 1,655 | 2,066,650 |
| 1910 .. | 1,894 | 277 | 15,380 | 15,945 | 31,802 | 18 | 2,049 | 1,957,089 |
| 1911 .. | 1,889 | 228 | 15,383 | 14,067 | 31,575 | 22 | 2,153 | 1,727,007 |
| 1912 .. | 606 | 257 | 17,019 | 17,414 | 34,711 | 30 | 2,927 | 1,476,375 |
| 1913 .. | 461 | 265 | 17,014 | 18,312 | 36,031 | 24 | 1,834 | 2,002,566 |

TABLE 18.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain
Embarkation

| IRISH PORTS. | CATTLE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Fat. | Stores. | Milch Cows. | Springers. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. |
| Balkina | 931 | 772 | — | — | 908 | — | 2,611 |
| Belfast | 39,565 | 148,253 | 0,607 | 13,008 | 266 | 2,055 | 200,695 |
| Coleraine | 17 | 2,678 | 1 | 57 | 1 | — | 2,753 |
| Cork | 17,888 | 91,333 | 3,124 | 5,422 | 1,160 | 15,065 | 133,902 |
| Drogheda | 38,638 | 8,988 | 1,819 | 180 | — | 26 | 40,651 |
| Dublin | 100,223 | 127,677 | 23,212 | 1,023 | 394 | 7,842 | 326,371 |
| Dundalk | 21,235 | 21,780 | 1,636 | 576 | 25 | — | 45,253 |
| Dundrum (Down) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greenore | 2,404 | 26,886 | 2,760 | 3,532 | — | 130 | 37,702 |
| Larne | 642 | 24,873 | 214 | 292 | — | 649 | 26,070 |
| Limerick | 1,111 | 1,160 | — | 4 | 1,756 | 367 | 4,038 |
| Londonderry | 15,626 | 74,326 | 967 | 3,097 | 932 | 19,320 | 114,768 |
| Millford | 28 | 886 | 4 | 8 | 6 | — | 931 |
| Malroy | 72 | 640 | 10 | 8 | — | — | 730 |
| Newry | 2,548 | 15,397 | 86 | 125 | — | — | 18,156 |
| Portrush | 144 | 792 | — | 8 | — | — | 944 |
| Rosslare | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sligo | 2,753 | 1,154 | 1 | 4 | 1,891 | 238 | 6,041 |
| Waterpoint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Waterford | 43,892 | 72,220 | 236 | 157 | 126 | 6,762 | 123,387 |
| Westport | 887 | 1,463 | 2 | 0 | 765 | 1 | 2,764 |
| Wexford | 629 | — | — | — | — | — | 629 |
| Total | 354,734 | 622,692 | 40,739 | 28,797 | 8,152 | 53,045 | 1,108,159 |

TABLE 19.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain
Debarcation in

| BRITISH PORTS. | CATTLE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Fat. | Stores. | Milch Cows. | Springers. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. |
| Ardrossan | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ayr | 6,651 | 86,238 | 511 | 1,832 | 10 | 2,103 | 97,345 |
| Barrow | 734 | 12,856 | 523 | 1,217 | — | — | 15,330 |
| Bristol | 5,422 | 54,247 | 701 | 1,472 | — | 5,352 | 67,254 |
| Cardiff | 555 | 11,586 | 140 | 394 | — | 480 | 13,164 |
| Dover | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dundee | — | 3,078 | 12 | 22 | — | — | 3,112 |
| Falmouth | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Fishguard | 9,961 | 34,198 | 1,651 | 2,490 | — | 9,092 | 57,495 |
| Fleetwood | 6,482 | 9,966 | 3,301 | 3,846 | 38 | 43 | 23,619 |
| Glasgow | 82,555 | 162,783 | 5,025 | 9,583 | 7,695 | 25,643 | 264,186 |
| Greenock | 5,280 | 8,903 | 57 | 152 | 34 | 86 | 14,702 |
| Heysham | 10,911 | 25,469 | 4,024 | 725 | — | 194 | 41,263 |
| Holyhead | 37,248 | 79,231 | 6,613 | 4,044 | — | 2,132 | 129,266 |
| Liverpool | 197,496 | 126,695 | 16,797 | 2,947 | 385 | 7,294 | 351,434 |
| London | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manchester | 21,608 | 3,279 | 476 | 13 | — | — | 24,390 |
| Newhaven | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Plymouth | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Portsmouth | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Preston | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Silloth | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Southampton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stranraer | 80 | 4,582 | 5 | 68 | — | 617 | 5,288 |
| Whitehaven | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 354,734 | 622,692 | 40,739 | 28,797 | 8,152 | 53,045 | 1,108,159 |

during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of in Ireland.

| SHEEP. | | | | SWINE. | | | Goats. | IRISH PORTS. |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|
| Fat. | Store. | Lambs. | Total. | Fat. | Stores. | Total. | | |
| 825 | - | 13,028 | 13,853 | 5,085 | 43 | 5,128 | 4 | Bellina. |
| 2,898 | 1,038 | 13,064 | 17,899 | 5,512 | 7,752 | 13,264 | 14 | Belfast. |
| - | - | 103 | 103 | 22 | 5 | 27 | 1 | Coleraine. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,075 | 3 | Cork. |
| 21,575 | 11,563 | 34,547 | 67,085 | 17,075 | - | 3,408 | 14 | Drogheda. |
| 17,367 | - | 23,407 | 40,864 | 2,933 | 519 | 3,452 | 39 | Dublin. |
| 139,674 | 1,177 | 154,435 | 295,186 | 55,801 | 618 | 56,419 | 297 | Dundalk. |
| 28,680 | 109 | 29,507 | 58,347 | 29,862 | 1,532 | 31,394 | - | Dundrum (Down) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | Greenore. |
| 6,863 | 246 | 1,643 | 8,452 | 10,044 | 161 | 10,205 | 4 | Larne. |
| 832 | 1,488 | 260 | 2,606 | 40 | 1,155 | 1,201 | - | Limerick. |
| 40 | - | 58 | 98 | 2 | - | 2 | 16 | Londonderry. |
| 11,081 | 10,276 | 11,001 | 33,558 | 1,393 | 219 | 1,612 | - | Milford. |
| 23 | - | 7 | 30 | 442 | - | 442 | - | Malroy. |
| 206 | - | 17 | 220 | 1,238 | - | 1,238 | - | Newry. |
| 6,268 | 390 | 10,647 | 17,305 | 1,273 | - | 1,273 | - | Portrush. |
| - | - | - | - | 46 | 2 | 48 | - | Rosslare. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | Sligo. |
| 3,043 | - | 5,931 | 8,974 | 22,129 | 877 | 23,006 | - | Warrenpoint |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | Waterford. |
| 34,217 | - | 28,187 | 62,404 | 27,126 | - | 27,126 | 2 | Westport. |
| 17,592 | - | 8,928 | 26,520 | 6,109 | - | 6,109 | - | Wexford. |
| 1,715 | - | - | 1,715 | 694 | - | 694 | - | Total. |
| 293,916 | 26,268 | 330,416 | 655,700 | 187,422 | 12,874 | 200,296 | 461 | |

during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Great Britain.

| SHEEP. | | | | SWINE. | | | Goats. | BRITISH PORTS. |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|
| Fat. | Store. | Lambs. | Total. | Fat. | Stores. | Total. | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Ardrossan. |
| 1,014 | 1,117 | 755 | 2,886 | 1,328 | 8,752 | 10,080 | 4 | Ayr. |
| - | - | - | - | 3,232 | 32 | 3,264 | - | Barrow. |
| 6,039 | 5,637 | 3,620 | 18,196 | 9,244 | - | 9,244 | - | Bristol. |
| 5,290 | 2,107 | 1,067 | 8,974 | 1,456 | - | 1,456 | - | Dover. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cardiff. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Dundee. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Falmouth. |
| 7,893 | 3,240 | 14,900 | 25,043 | 8,193 | - | 8,193 | 1 | Fishguard. |
| 2,067 | 1 | 10,532 | 12,600 | 193 | 3 | 196 | 4 | Fleetwood. |
| 3,653 | 973 | 11,092 | 18,318 | 15,282 | 118 | 15,400 | 27 | Glasgow. |
| 80 | 950 | - | 1,030 | 27 | - | 27 | - | Greenock. |
| 3,362 | 0,550 | 880 | 10,792 | 3,970 | 136 | 4,106 | - | Heysham. |
| 20,446 | 541 | 22,569 | 53,537 | 42,560 | 728 | 43,288 | 74 | Holyhead. |
| 206,244 | 4,692 | 234,794 | 448,730 | 100,680 | 3,040 | 103,720 | 350 | Liverpool. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | London. |
| 29,178 | - | 25,900 | 55,084 | 1,057 | 44 | 1,101 | 1 | Manchester. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Newhaven. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Plymouth. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Portsmouth. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Preston. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Silloth. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Southampton. |
| - | 460 | - | 460 | - | 21 | 21 | - | Stranraer. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Whitehaven. |
| 293,916 | 26,268 | 336,416 | 655,700 | 187,422 | 12,874 | 200,296 | 461 | Total. |

TABLE 18—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

| IRISH PORTS. | HORSES. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|-------------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | |
| Ballina .. | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 21,588 |
| Belfast .. | 18 | 3,073 | 5,271 | 8,362 | 8 | 41 | 250,076 |
| Coleraine .. | - | 17 | 20 | 43 | - | - | 2,028 |
| Cork .. | 21 | 684 | 961 | 1,666 | - | 675 | 221,696 |
| Drogheda .. | 3 | 45 | 42 | 90 | - | 1 | 94,083 |
| Dublin .. | 104 | 5,176 | 4,306 | 9,736 | 13 | 107 | 687,882 |
| Dundalk .. | 1 | 1,000 | 796 | 1,716 | 1 | 214 | 137,327 |
| Dundrum (Down) .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greenore .. | 11 | 5,295 | 3,600 | 8,905 | - | 164 | 65,498 |
| Larne .. | 13 | 289 | 670 | 872 | 1 | 2 | 31,356 |
| Limerick .. | - | 17 | 44 | 61 | - | 1 | 4,503 |
| Londonderry .. | - | 197 | 210 | 407 | - | 16 | 150,377 |
| Milford .. | - | 1 | 10 | 11 | - | - | 1,414 |
| Mulroy .. | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2,189 |
| Newry .. | 1 | 9 | 8 | 18 | - | 17 | 30,889 |
| Portrush .. | - | 5 | 5 | 10 | - | 1 | 1,003 |
| Rosslare .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sligo .. | - | 5 | 5 | 10 | - | 5 | 38,040 |
| Warrenpoint .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Waterford .. | 33 | 2,084 | 2,452 | 4,569 | 1 | 329 | 218,019 |
| Westport .. | - | 5 | 5 | 10 | - | 1 | 25,206 |
| Wexford .. | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2,849 |
| Total .. | 205 | 17,014 | 18,312 | 36,491 | 24 | 1,834 | 2,002,965 |

TABLE 19—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

| BRITISH PORTS. | HORSES. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|----------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | |
| Ardrossan .. | 1 | 543 | 1,201 | 1,745 | 2 | 24 | 1,771 |
| Ayr .. | 8 | 103 | 384 | 584 | - | 8 | 111,107 |
| Barrow .. | - | 138 | 213 | 351 | 1 | 1 | 18,947 |
| Bristol .. | 1 | 132 | 172 | 305 | - | 33 | 95,032 |
| Cardiff .. | - | 8 | 8 | 11 | - | 37 | 23,642 |
| Dover .. | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Dundee .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,112 |
| Falmouth .. | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Fishguard .. | 42 | 2,347 | 2,727 | 5,116 | - | 837 | 96,615 |
| Fleetwood .. | 8 | 1,033 | 1,264 | 2,305 | - | 9 | 28,783 |
| Glasgow .. | 3 | 857 | 1,330 | 2,190 | 2 | 21 | 200,136 |
| Greenock .. | - | 20 | 25 | 45 | - | 2 | 15,806 |
| Heysham .. | 10 | 1,383 | 1,991 | 3,384 | 1 | 7 | 59,633 |
| Holyhead .. | 150 | 8,626 | 6,344 | 15,120 | 5 | 196 | 241,460 |
| Liverpool .. | 25 | 2,020 | 1,789 | 3,834 | 9 | 545 | 608,612 |
| London .. | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | 2 | 7 |
| Manchester .. | 2 | 200 | 129 | 331 | 2 | 98 | 81,437 |
| Newhaven .. | - | 9 | 37 | 46 | - | - | 46 |
| Plymouth .. | 2 | 31 | 64 | 97 | - | - | 97 |
| Portsmouth .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Preston .. | - | 13 | 10 | 23 | - | - | 23 |
| St. Ives .. | - | 49 | 31 | 80 | - | 2 | 82 |
| Southampton .. | - | 41 | 55 | 96 | - | 1 | 97 |
| Stranraer .. | 13 | 260 | 538 | 820 | 1 | 1 | 6,671 |
| Whitehaven .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 265 | 17,914 | 18,312 | 36,491 | 24 | 1,834 | 2,002,965 |

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARROSSAN.

| IRISH PORTS. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. | Horses. | Mules or Jonacks. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|--------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Belfast .. | - | - | - | - | 1,735 | 2 | 7 | 1,744 |
| Dundalk .. | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Newry .. | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 17 | 25 |
| Total .. | - | - | - | - | 1,745 | 2 | 24 | 1,771 |

AYR.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|-------|--------|---|-----|---|---|---------|
| Belfast .. | 75,943 | 740 | 9,100 | - | 532 | - | 7 | 86,322 |
| Larne .. | 21,403 | 2,146 | 1,180 | 4 | 52 | - | 1 | 24,785 |
| Total .. | 67,345 | 2,886 | 10,280 | 4 | 584 | - | 8 | 111,107 |

BARROW.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|---|-------|---|-----|---|---|--------|
| Belfast .. | 15,330 | - | 3,264 | - | 351 | 1 | 1 | 18,947 |
|------------|--------|---|-------|---|-----|---|---|--------|

BRISTOL.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|---|-----|---|----|--------|
| Belfast .. | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Cork .. | 30,051 | 12,656 | 5,414 | - | 163 | - | 52 | 46,236 |
| Dublin .. | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | 16 |
| Waterford .. | 37,203 | 5,540 | 5,830 | - | 184 | - | 1 | 48,758 |
| Wexford .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 67,254 | 18,196 | 9,244 | - | 365 | - | 53 | 95,052 |

CARDIFF.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|---|----|---|----|--------|
| Cork .. | 13,164 | 8,074 | 1,436 | - | 11 | - | 37 | 23,642 |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|---|----|---|----|--------|

DOUGLAS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|---|---|-----|---|---|-------|
| Belfast .. | 910 | 328 | - | - | 117 | - | - | 1,355 |
| Dublin .. | 552 | 3,927 | - | - | 33 | - | - | 3,814 |
| Total .. | 1,462 | 3,555 | - | - | 152 | - | - | 3,169 |

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1913 showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

| DOVER. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| Irish Ports. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. | Horses. | Mules or Jeunets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
| Waterford.. | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| DUNDEE. | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast .. | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,100 |
| Dublin .. | 1,012 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,012 |
| Total .. | 3,112 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,112 |
| PALMOUTH. | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin .. | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| FISHGUARD. | | | | | | | | |
| Cork .. | 27,557 | 15,808 | 1,972 | - | 905 | - | 313 | 46,575 |
| Rosslare .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Waterford.. | 29,808 | 0,175 | 6,221 | 1 | 4,151 | - | 524 | 40,910 |
| Total .. | 57,425 | 25,043 | 8,193 | 1 | 5,110 | - | 837 | 96,515 |
| FLEETWOOD. | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast .. | 23,019 | 12,050 | 196 | 4 | 2,305 | - | 9 | 38,783 |
| Londonderry | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 23,019 | 12,050 | 196 | 4 | 2,305 | - | 9 | 38,783 |
| GLASGOW. | | | | | | | | |
| Ballina .. | 2,405 | 108 | 1,318 | - | 2 | - | - | 3,933 |
| Belfast .. | 71,454 | 1,914 | 986 | 10 | 437 | 3 | 7 | 74,521 |
| Coleraine .. | 2,754 | 103 | 27 | 1 | 43 | - | - | 2,928 |
| Cork .. | 8,303 | 242 | 5 | - | 190 | - | - | 8,806 |
| Dublin .. | 73,004 | 4,072 | 451 | - | 1,151 | - | 5 | 78,683 |
| Dundalk .. | 232 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 232 |
| Immerick .. | 4,401 | 98 | 2 | - | 61 | - | 1 | 4,563 |
| Londonderry | 86,358 | 8,206 | 748 | 10 | 247 | - | 12 | 95,587 |
| Midford .. | 931 | 30 | 442 | - | 11 | - | - | 1,414 |
| Malroy .. | 730 | 220 | 1,238 | - | 1 | - | - | 2,189 |
| Newry .. | 442 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 442 |
| Portrush .. | 944 | - | 48 | - | 10 | - | 1 | 1,008 |
| Sligo .. | 5,970 | 2,331 | 10,430 | - | 7 | - | 5 | 18,743 |
| Waterford.. | 4,506 | 82 | 1 | - | 19 | - | - | 4,608 |
| Westport .. | 1,652 | 822 | 4 | - | 5 | - | - | 2,493 |
| Total .. | 264,160 | 18,318 | 15,400 | 27 | 2,190 | 3 | 31 | 300,135 |

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

GREENOCK.

| Irish PORTS. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. | Horses. | Males or Jeannets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|--------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|----------------|
| Belfast .. | 8,210 | 978 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 9,205 |
| Coleraine .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dublin .. | 358 | 2 | - | - | 33 | - | - | 393 |
| Londonderry | 4,501 | 50 | 10 | - | 10 | - | 2 | 4,573 |
| Waterford .. | 1,633 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1,635 |
| Total .. | 14,702 | 1,030 | 27 | - | 45 | - | 2 | 15,806 |

HEYSHAM.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|---|-------|---|---|--------|
| Belfast .. | 3,377 | - | - | - | 2,431 | 1 | 3 | 5,812 |
| Dublin .. | 25,221 | 2,400 | 3,608 | - | 826 | - | 2 | 33,246 |
| Londonderry | 11,665 | 8,293 | 408 | - | 127 | - | 2 | 20,495 |
| Total .. | 41,263 | 10,792 | 4,106 | - | 3,384 | 1 | 7 | 59,553 |

HOLYHEAD.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|----|--------|---|-----|---------|
| Dublin .. | 61,564 | 45,085 | 33,083 | 5 | 6,214 | 5 | 32 | 175,988 |
| Greenore .. | 37,702 | 8,452 | 10,205 | 69 | 8,906 | - | 164 | 65,498 |
| Total .. | 129,266 | 53,537 | 43,288 | 74 | 15,120 | 5 | 196 | 241,486 |

LIVERPOOL.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-------|---|-----|---------|
| Bellina .. | 206 | 13,655 | 3,810 | 4 | - | - | - | 17,675 |
| Belfast .. | 10,450 | 1,608 | 1 | - | 590 | 1 | 7 | 12,653 |
| Cork .. | 54,857 | 29,945 | 10,828 | 3 | 238 | - | 292 | 95,163 |
| Drogheda .. | 49,051 | 40,804 | 3,403 | 14 | 90 | - | 1 | 94,083 |
| Dublin .. | 109,391 | 188,444 | 18,146 | 24 | 1,032 | 6 | 28 | 317,091 |
| Dundalk .. | 45,026 | 58,347 | 31,394 | 297 | 1,714 | 1 | 214 | 130,993 |
| Londonderry | 12,244 | 17,009 | 446 | - | 23 | - | - | 29,722 |
| Newry .. | 17,714 | 17,395 | 1,273 | - | 10 | - | - | 36,382 |
| Sligo .. | 71 | 6,643 | 12,576 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 19,297 |
| Warrenpoint | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Waterford .. | 50,177 | 47,007 | 15,074 | 2 | 138 | 1 | 2 | 113,601 |
| Westport .. | 1,102 | 25,498 | 6,105 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | 32,713 |
| Wexford .. | 529 | 1,715 | 604 | - | 1 | - | - | 2,849 |
| Total .. | 351,424 | 448,730 | 103,720 | 360 | 3,834 | 9 | 545 | 908,612 |

LONDON.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast .. | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Cork .. | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Dublin .. | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Waterford .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 2 | 7 |

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

MANCHESTER.

| Irish Ports. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Goats. | Horses. | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|--------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| Belfast .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dublin .. | 24,820 | 55,084 | 1,101 | 1 | 331 | 2 | 98 | 81,437 |
| Total .. | 24,820 | 55,084 | 1,101 | 1 | 331 | 2 | 98 | 81,437 |

NEWHAVEN.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| Belfast .. | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| Waterford.. | — | — | — | — | 40 | — | — | 40 |
| Total .. | — | — | — | — | 46 | — | — | 46 |

PLYMOUTH.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| Belfast .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cork .. | — | — | — | — | 72 | — | — | 72 |
| Dublin .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Waterford.. | — | — | — | — | 23 | — | — | 23 |
| Total .. | — | — | — | — | 97 | — | — | 97 |

PRESTON.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| Dublin .. | — | — | — | — | 23 | — | — | 23 |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|

SILLOTH.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| Dublin .. | — | — | — | — | 80 | — | 2 | 82 |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|

SOUTHAMPTON.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| Belfast .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Cork .. | — | — | — | — | 79 | — | — | 79 |
| Dublin .. | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| Waterford.. | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 1 | 11 |
| Total .. | — | — | — | — | 96 | — | 1 | 97 |

STRANRAER.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----|----|---|-----|---|---|-------|
| Larne .. | 5,268 | 460 | 21 | — | 830 | 1 | 1 | 6,571 |
|----------|-------|-----|----|---|-----|---|---|-------|

WHITEHAVEN.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dundrum (Down). | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

ANIMALS REPORTED.

TABLE II.—Return of the Number of Animals Reported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1903.

| Months. | CATTLE. | | | | | | HORSE. | | | | SWINE. | | | Total. | SHEEP. | | | | Males of the year. | Jacks. | Total Adult Males. | |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | Fal. | March. | April. | May. | June. | Total. | Fal. | March. | April. | Total. | Fal. | March. | Total. | | Adult Males. | March. | April. | Total. | | | | |
| January | 10,200 | 11,700 | 104 | 104 | 1,000 | 100 | 11,000 | 10,700 | — | — | 10,700 | 10,700 | — | 10,700 | 10 | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | — | 11,000 |
| February | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | — | 10,200 | 10,200 | 100 | 10,300 | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| March | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 100 | 10 | 10,300 | 10,300 | 1,000 | 11,300 | 10 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| April | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 10 | 11 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| May | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| June | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| July | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| August | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| September | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| October | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| November | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| December | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 100 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |
| Total | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 11,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 11,200 | 1,000 | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 10 | 10,300 |

TABLE 22.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1903 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEAR. | CATTLE. | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| | Fat Cattle. | STORE. | | | Other Cattle. | Calves. |
| | | Ordinary. | Milch Cows. | Springers. | | |
| 1903 .. | 68 | 748 | | | - | 75 |
| 1904 .. | 100 | 686 | | | - | 48 |
| 1905 .. | 87 | 694 | | | - | 22 |
| 1906 .. | 51 | 805 | | | - | 51 |
| 1907 .. | 233 | 765 | | | - | 39 |
| 1908 .. | 277 | 540 | 25 | 91 | - | 31 |
| 1909 .. | 317 | 673 | 90 | 63 | - | 14 |
| 1910 .. | 704 | 414 | 32 | 92 | - | 9 |
| 1911 .. | 430 | 103 | 44 | 106 | - | 9 |
| 1912 .. | 24 | 101 | 14 | 70 | - | 7 |
| 1913 .. | 219 | 808 | 90 | 277 | - | 97 |

Separate figures for Milch Cows and Springers for the years 1903-1907, inclusive are not available.

| YEAR. | SHEEP. | | | SWINE. | | | Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. | Fat Swine. | Slice Swine. | Total. | |
| 1903 .. | 1 | 2,900 | 2,901 | - | - | - | 3,792 |
| 1904 .. | 998 | 1,329 | 2,327 | - | 167 | 167 | 3,328 |
| 1905 .. | 436 | 2,780 | 3,216 | - | - | - | 4,019 |
| 1906 .. | 452 | 1,557 | 2,009 | - | - | - | 2,910 |
| 1907 .. | 128 | 2,820 | 2,948 | - | - | - | 3,565 |
| 1908 .. | 148 | 3,725 | 3,873 | - | - | - | 4,837 |
| 1909 .. | 402 | 3,041 | 3,443 | - | 1 | 1 | 4,601 |
| 1910 .. | 234 | 2,127 | 2,361 | - | 16 | 16 | 3,628 |
| 1911 .. | 188 | 2,785 | 2,973 | - | - | - | 3,074 |
| 1912 .. | 107 | 210 | 317 | - | - | - | 639 |
| 1913 .. | 135 | 3,420 | 3,555 | - | - | - | 5,017 |

| YEAR. | Goats. | HORSES. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| | | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | |
| 1903. .. | - | - | 50 | 67 | 117 | 1 | - | 3,910 |
| 1904. .. | 11 | - | 35 | 87 | 122 | - | - | 3,461 |
| 1905. .. | 1 | 1 | 25 | 59 | 85 | - | - | 4,105 |
| 1906. .. | - | - | 23 | 57 | 80 | - | - | 2,996 |
| 1907. .. | - | - | 40 | 63 | 103 | - | - | 4,068 |
| 1908. .. | - | - | 58 | 93 | 151 | - | - | 4,988 |
| 1909. .. | - | - | 59 | 71 | 130 | - | - | 4,731 |
| 1910. .. | - | - | 26 | 66 | 92 | - | - | 3,720 |
| 1911. .. | - | - | 69 | 63 | 132 | - | 1 | 3,807 |
| 1912. .. | - | - | 53 | 86 | 138 | - | - | 677 |
| 1913. .. | - | - | 70 | 82 | 152 | - | - | 5,199 |

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

| PORTS OF EMBARKATION. | CATTLE. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------|
| | Fat. | Stores. | Milch Cows. | Springers. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. |
| Belfast .. | 50 | 544 | 48 | 237 | — | 31 | 910 |
| Dublin .. | 169 | 259 | 18 | 40 | — | 66 | 552 |
| Total .. | 219 | 803 | 66 | 277 | — | 97 | 1,462 |

| | SHEEP. | | | SWINE. | | | Goats. |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. | Fat. | Stores. | Total. | |
| Belfast .. | — | 328 | 328 | — | — | — | — |
| Dublin .. | 135 | 3,062 | 3,227 | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 135 | 3,420 | 3,555 | — | — | — | — |

| | HORSES. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | |
| Belfast .. | — | 45 | 79 | 117 | — | — | 1,555 |
| Dublin .. | — | 25 | 10 | 35 | — | — | 3,814 |
| Total .. | — | 70 | 82 | 162 | — | — | 5,169 |

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Port of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

| PORT OF DEBARCATION | CATTLE. | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------|
| | Fat. | Stores. | Milch Cows. | Springers. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. |
| Douglas .. | 219 | 803 | 66 | 277 | — | 97 | 1,462 |

| | SHEEP. | | | SWINE. | | | Goats. |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. | Fat. | Stores. | Total. | |
| Douglas .. | 135 | 3,420 | 3,555 | — | — | — | — |

| | HORSES. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | |
| Douglas .. | — | 70 | 82 | 162 | — | — | 5,169 |

TABLE 25 (a).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Port of Embarkation in Ireland.

| Ports. | NUMBER OF HORSES. | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. |
| Belfast | 3 | 742 | 757 | 1,502 |
| Cork | — | — | — | — |
| Dublin | 15 | 681 | 402 | 1,188 |
| Dundalk | — | 721 | 415 | 1,136 |
| Greenock | 1 | 2,031 | 1,038 | 4,570 |
| Rosslare | — | — | — | — |
| Sligo | — | — | — | — |
| Waterford | 3 | 814 | 685 | 1,502 |
| Wexford | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 22 | 5,890 | 3,987 | 9,898 |

TABLE 25 (b).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Directly Exported from Ireland to foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

| Ports. | NUMBER OF HORSES. | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. |
| Cork | — | 94 | 163 | 257 |
| Limerick | — | 165 | 83 | 248 |
| Total | — | 259 | 246 | 505 |

ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during each of the Years from 1903 to 1913, inclusive.

| YEAR. | CATTLE. | | | | | | SHEEP. | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|----|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Oxen, Bulls, and Cows. | | | | | | Calves. | Total. | Fat. | Stores. | Lambs. | Total. |
| | Fat Cattle. | Stores. | | | Other Cattle. | | | | | | | |
| | | Ordinary. | Milch Cows. | Springers. | | | | | | | | |
| 1903 .. | 15 | 612 | | | - | 39 | 686 | 31,790 | 12,742 | 44,532 | | |
| 1904 .. | - | 606 | | | - | 31 | 639 | 29,681 | 8,009 | 37,690 | | |
| 1905 .. | - | 584 | | | - | 47 | 631 | 34,101 | 8,723 | 42,824 | | |
| 1906 .. | - | 423 | | | - | 36 | 456 | 46,021 | 8,432 | 54,453 | | |
| 1907 .. | 7 | 647 | | | 4 | 66 | 713 | 46,606 | 16,096 | 62,702 | | |
| 1908 .. | 2 | 221 | 21 | 22 | 2 | 25 | 351 | 26,749 | 7,521 | 34,270 | | |
| 1909 .. | 15 | 547 | 57 | 36 | 20 | 61 | 756 | 7,578 | 15,933 | 24,602 | | |
| 1910 .. | 29 | 370 | 30 | 48 | 66 | 72 | 638 | 13,104 | 22,253 | 35,357 | | |
| 1911 .. | - | 263 | 43 | 14 | 124 | 23 | 467 | 6,177 | 9,343 | 15,520 | | |
| 1912 .. | - | 222 | 24 | 20 | 145 | 24 | 141 | 6,771 | 4,196 | 10,967 | | |
| 1913 .. | 2 | 313 | 66 | 20 | 183 | 51 | 383 | 4,886 | 9,768 | 14,654 | | |

Separate figures for Milch Cows and Springers from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.
 Separate figures for Store Sheep from 1903 to 1908, inclusive, are not available.

| Year. | SWINE. | | | Goats. | HORSES. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Fat Swine. | Store Swine. | Total. | | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1903 .. | 1 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 267 | 3,363 | 4,388 | 8,373 | 8 | 10 | 62,823 |
| 1904 .. | 5 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 182 | 3,329 | 3,273 | 6,694 | 2 | 24 | 45,079 |
| 1905 .. | 9 | 14 | 23 | 7 | 179 | 3,832 | 2,696 | 6,607 | 7 | 78 | 49,570 |
| 1906 .. | 3 | 68 | 71 | 6 | 339 | 2,697 | 2,162 | 5,098 | - | 20 | 60,612 |
| 1907 .. | 7 | 21 | 28 | 11 | 271 | 1,906 | 1,712 | 3,979 | - | 12 | 67,658 |
| 1908 .. | - | 21 | 21 | 8 | 402 | 2,781 | 2,210 | 5,393 | 4 | 16 | 66,657 |
| 1909 .. | - | 46 | 46 | 21 | 396 | 2,491 | 1,811 | 4,698 | 3 | 6 | 39,870 |
| 1910 .. | - | 22 | 22 | 10 | 331 | 2,290 | 1,779 | 4,399 | 5 | 7 | 43,837 |
| 1911 .. | - | 6 | 6 | 23 | 363 | 2,671 | 2,380 | 5,414 | 4 | 9 | 22,740 |
| 1912 .. | 1 | 7 | 8 | 30 | 393 | 2,060 | 1,517 | 3,970 | 5 | 6 | 16,626 |
| 1913 .. | - | 46 | 46 | 11 | 436 | 2,635 | 1,705 | 4,776 | 2 | 5 | 26,468 |

TABLE 27.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

| Irish Ports. | CATTLE. | | | | | | | SHEEP. | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Fat. | Stores. | Milk Cows. | Spring-cows. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. | Fat. | Stores. | Lambs. | Total. |
| Bellina .. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 30 | - | 30 |
| Belfast .. | - | 8 | 1 | - | 171 | 3 | 178 | 3,840 | 6,077 | 290 | 10,107 |
| Coburne .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cork .. | - | 23 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 71 | - | 14 | - | 14 |
| Drogheda .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dublin .. | - | 01 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 141 | 910 | 3,005 | 75 | 2,006 |
| Dundalk .. | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Dundrum (Down) .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greenore .. | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 1 | - | 16 |
| Larne .. | - | 57 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 97 | 100 | 417 | - | 517 |
| Limerick .. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Londonderry .. | - | 13 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 20 | - | 445 | 130 | 575 |
| Millford .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Monsey .. | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Newry .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 180 | - | 180 |
| Portrush .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Rosslare .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sigs .. | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 118 | - | 118 |
| Waterford .. | - | 20 | 1 | 0 | - | 1 | 22 | - | 83 | - | 83 |
| Westport .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wexford .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 2 | 215 | 66 | 30 | 183 | 61 | 653 | 4,886 | 9,788 | 446 | 15,120 |

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

| British Ports. | CATTLE. | | | | | | | SHEEP. | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Fat. | Stores. | Milk Cows. | Spring-cows. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. | Fat. | Stores. | Lambs. | Total. |
| Androsan .. | - | 8 | - | - | 90 | 1 | 103 | 2,293 | 1,579 | 3 | 3,875 |
| Ayr .. | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | - | 16 | 1,602 | 4,574 | 235 | 6,411 |
| Barnes .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bristol .. | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Devon .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Falmouth .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fishguard .. | - | 18 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 79 | - | 56 | - | 56 |
| Fleetwood .. | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Glasgow .. | 2 | 50 | 4 | 5 | 31 | 17 | 119 | 691 | 2,818 | 303 | 3,812 |
| Greenock .. | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | 239 | - | 239 |
| Heyham .. | - | 7 | 1 | - | 20 | - | 28 | - | 36 | - | 36 |
| Holyhead .. | - | 32 | 20 | - | 3 | 8 | 63 | 295 | 60 | - | 355 |
| Liverpool .. | - | 2 | 1 | - | 5 | 0 | 13 | - | 81 | 6 | 90 |
| London .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manchester .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | - | - | 45 |
| Newhaven .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oban .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Plymouth .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Portsmouth .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Silloth .. | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| Southampton .. | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 13 | - | - | - | - |
| Stranraer .. | - | 60 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 88 | - | 342 | - | 342 |
| Whitehaven .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 2 | 210 | 66 | 30 | 183 | 61 | 653 | 4,886 | 9,788 | 446 | 15,120 |

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1913,
Debarcation in Ireland.

| SWISS. | | | Gente. | HORSES. | | | | Males or Jeannets. | Asses. | Total Animals. | ISSUE PORTS. |
|------------|--------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| Fat Swiss. | Store Swiss. | Total. | | Stallions. | Mares. | Goldings. | Total. | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | Ballina. |
| - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 400 | 280 | 730 | 2 | 1 | 11,077 | Ballinacorney. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 5 | Coleraine. |
| - | 18 | 18 | 1 | 106 | 273 | 170 | 549 | - | - | 641 | Cork. |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 9 | 19 | - | - | 19 | Drogheda. |
| - | 26 | 26 | 1 | 191 | 1,031 | 658 | 1,880 | - | 2 | 5,046 | Dublin. |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 8 | 14 | - | - | 15 | Dundalk. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Dundrum (Down). |
| - | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | 356 | 244 | 649 | - | - | 672 | Greenore. |
| - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 67 | 25 | 121 | - | - | 1,161 | Larne. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | Limerick. |
| - | - | - | - | 12 | 67 | 34 | 113 | - | - | 708 | Londonderry. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | Malford. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | Malroy. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 189 | Nowry. |
| - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | - | - | 31 | Pertrush. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Romshere. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 122 | Sligo. |
| - | - | - | 1 | 95 | 273 | 282 | 650 | - | 1 | 745 | Waterford. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Westport. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wexford. |
| - | 46 | 46 | 11 | 435 | 2,535 | 1,705 | 4,725 | 2 | 5 | 20,402 | Total. |

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1913,
Embarkation in Great Britain.

| SWISS. | | | Gente. | HORSES. | | | | Males or Jeannets. | Asses. | Total Animals. | ISSUE PORTS. |
|------------|--------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| Fat Swiss. | Store Swiss. | Total. | | Stallions. | Mares. | Goldings. | Total. | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | 8 | 76 | 36 | 119 | 2 | - | 4,092 | Androssa. |
| - | - | - | - | 22 | 169 | 80 | 251 | - | 1 | 8,719 | Ayr. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | Barrow. |
| - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 32 | 41 | 74 | - | - | 77 | Bristol. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Dover. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | Falmouth. |
| - | - | - | - | 158 | 376 | 279 | 813 | - | 1 | 945 | Flighard. |
| - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 95 | 100 | 197 | - | - | 204 | Fleetwood. |
| - | - | - | - | 13 | 88 | 94 | 195 | - | 1 | 3,895 | Glasgow. |
| - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 62 | 28 | 95 | - | - | 349 | Greenock. |
| - | - | - | - | 2 | 27 | 48 | 77 | - | - | 141 | Heysham. |
| - | 13 | 13 | 1 | 187 | 1,308 | 761 | 2,256 | - | 1 | 2,688 | Holyhead. |
| - | 29 | 29 | - | 13 | 87 | 100 | 200 | - | 1 | 329 | Liverpool. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | London. |
| - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 83 | 88 | - | - | 83 | Manchester. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Newhaven. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Oban. |
| - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 161 | 95 | 298 | - | - | 291 | Plymouth. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Preston. |
| - | - | - | - | 2 | 38 | 10 | 50 | - | - | 62 | Silloth. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | - | 19 | Southampton. |
| - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 66 | 23 | 117 | - | - | 864 | Stranraer. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Whitehaven. |
| - | 46 | 46 | 11 | 435 | 2,535 | 1,705 | 4,725 | 2 | 5 | 20,402 | Total. |

TABLE 29.—RETURN of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

| MONTH. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. | Horses. | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| January .. | 19 | 19 | - | - | 182 | - | - | 220 |
| February .. | 101 | 309 | 2 | - | 280 | - | - | 792 |
| March .. | 46 | 1,568 | 5 | - | 260 | - | - | 1,889 |
| April .. | 43 | 1,553 | 3 | - | 276 | - | - | 1,875 |
| May .. | 78 | 1,330 | - | 4 | 245 | - | 1 | 1,658 |
| June .. | 31 | 270 | 5 | - | 443 | - | 1 | 750 |
| July .. | 35 | 62 | 16 | 1 | 553 | - | - | 666 |
| August .. | 31 | 266 | 8 | 2 | 620 | - | 2 | 929 |
| September . | 22 | 2,960 | 3 | 1 | 403 | - | - | 3,398 |
| October .. | 88 | 6,569 | 5 | 3 | 708 | 2 | 1 | 7,376 |
| November.. | 25 | 47 | - | - | 328 | - | - | 410 |
| December . | 24 | 108 | - | - | 462 | - | - | 594 |
| Total .. | 553 | 15,120 | 46 | 11 | 4,740 | 2 | 5 | 20,477 |

TABLE 30 (a).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

| IRISH PORTS. | NUMBER OF HORSES. | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. |
| Belfast | 0 | 89 | 13 | 91 |
| Dublin | 3 | 43 | 37 | 83 |
| Londonderry .. | - | - | - | - |
| Wexford | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 12 | 112 | 50 | 174 |

TABLE 30 (b).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Directly Imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1913, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

| IRISH PORTS. | NUMBER OF HORSES. | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. |
| Belfast | - | - | - | - |
| Portmah | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - |

TABLE 31.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1903 to 1913.

| YEAR. | CATTLE. | | | | | | SHEEP. | | |
|--------|------------------------|--|---------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Oxen, Bulls, and Cows. | | | | Calves. | Total. | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. |
| | Fat Cattle. | Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes. | Other Cattle. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1903.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1904.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | 14 |
| 1905.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1906.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1907.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1908.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1909.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1910.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1911.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1912.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1913.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE 32.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

| PORTS OF DEPARTURE. | CATTLE. | | | | | SHEEP. | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Fat. | Store. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. |
| Belfast | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dublin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

| Swine. | | | Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. | Goats. | Horses. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. | Year. |
|------------|--------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| Fat Swine. | Store Swine. | Total. | | | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1903. |
| - | - | - | 14 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 19 | 1904. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1905. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 8 | - | - | 8 | 1906. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 1907. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1908. |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1909. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1910. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | - | - | 8 | 1911. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 7 | 14 | - | - | 14 | 1912. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 9 | 15 | - | - | 15 | 1913. |

from the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1913, of Debarkation.

| Swine. | | | Goats. | Horses. | | | | Mules or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. | Port of Debarkation. |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------|----------------------|
| Fat. | Stores. | Total. | | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 13 | - | - | 13 | Belfast. |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | Dublin. |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 9 | 15 | - | - | 15 | Total. |

TABLE 33.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from
showing the Places of

COASTING AND

| IRISH PORTS. | CATTLE. | | | | | SHEEP. | | | SWINE. | | |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Fat. | Stems. | Other Cattle. | Calves. | Total. | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. | Fat. | Stems. | Total. |
| Cork to Aghada Pier .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cork to Belfast .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cork to Spilke Island .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cork to Queenstown .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cork to Waterford .. | - | 6 | - | 25 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | - | 6 | - | 25 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aghada Pier to Cork .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belfast to Cork .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dublin to Cork .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spilke Island to Cork .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Queenstown .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Waterford to Cork .. | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Waterford to Belfast .. | 1 | 34 | - | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Waterford to Duncannon .. | - | 164 | - | 78 | 242 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| Waterford to Ballyhack .. | - | 93 | - | 32 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 1 | 291 | - | 110 | 402 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| Ballyhack to Waterford .. | 339 | 47 | - | 14 | 400 | 230 | 284 | 514 | 94 | - | 94 |
| Belfast to Waterford .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Duncannon to Waterford .. | 305 | 26 | - | - | 331 | 226 | 94 | 320 | 771 | - | 771 |
| Total .. | 644 | 73 | - | 14 | 731 | 456 | 378 | 834 | 865 | - | 865 |
| Dublin to Belfast .. | 1,117 | 53 | - | 2 | 1,172 | 2,200 | 305 | 2,505 | - | - | - |
| Kilrush to Limerick .. | 17 | 630 | 25 | 70 | 742 | 54 | 30 | 84 | 4,381 | - | 4,381 |
| Killybeg to Limerick .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89 | - | 89 |
| Banagher to Limerick .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kilkee to Limerick .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portunna to Limerick .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 418 | - | 418 |
| Tarbert to Limerick .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 | - | 81 |
| Glin to Limerick .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Total .. | 17 | 630 | 25 | 70 | 742 | 54 | 30 | 84 | 5,174 | - | 5,174 |
| Londonderry to Malroy .. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Londonderry to Moville .. | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 98 | - | 98 | - | - | - |
| Belfast to Dublin .. | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 58 | - | 58 | 27 | - | 27 |
| Moville to Londonderry .. | 7 | 303 | - | - | 310 | 87 | 5 | 92 | - | - | - |
| Bellina to Sligo .. | - | 29 | - | - | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belmullet to Sligo .. | 48 | 23 | 138 | - | 209 | - | 92 | 92 | 3,111 | - | 3,111 |
| Westport to Sligo .. | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 48 | 52 | 139 | - | 239 | - | 92 | 92 | 3,111 | - | 3,111 |
| Sligo to Bellina .. | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malroy to Portrush .. | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | 40 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Millfield to Portrush .. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 |
| Millfield to Malroy .. | 3 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Leithbeg to Malroy .. | 13 | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malroy to Millfield .. | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sligo to Belmullet .. | - | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total .. | 1,849 | 1,440 | 109 | 294 | 3,692 | 3,023 | 903 | 3,926 | 3,180 | 25 | 3,205 |

Places in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1913,
Embarkation and Debarcation.

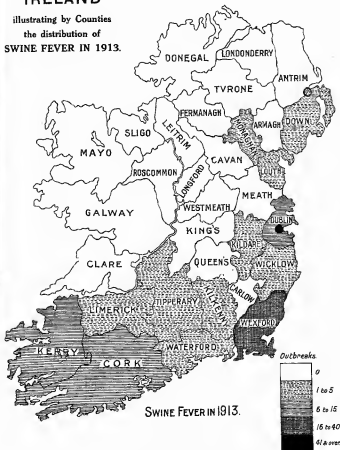
INLAND NAVIGATION.

| Gests. | Horses. | | | | Males or Jennets. | Asses. | Total Animals. | Name Ports. |
|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | Stallions. | Mares. | Geldings. | Total. | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cork to Aghada Pier. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cork to Belfast. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cork to Spike Island. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cork to Queenstown. |
| - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 32 | Cork to Waterford. |
| - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 23 | Total. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Aghada Pier to Cork. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Belfast to Cork. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Dublin to Cork. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Spike Island to Cork. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | Queenstown to Cork. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Waterford to Cork. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | Total. |
| - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | - | 3 | 46 | Waterford to Belfast. |
| - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 300 | Waterford to Duncannon. |
| - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 129 | Waterford to Ballyhack. |
| - | 1 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 435 | Total. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,030 | Ballyhack to Waterford. |
| - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | Belfast to Waterford. |
| - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 1,426 | Duncannon to Waterford. |
| - | - | - | 5 | 5 | - | - | 2,447 | Total. |
| - | - | 6 | 16 | 22 | - | - | 3,349 | Dublin to Belfast. |
| - | - | 22 | 10 | 32 | - | - | 5,439 | Kilrush to Limerick. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | Killybeg to Limerick. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Donagh to Limerick. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Kilkee to Limerick. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 418 | Portlanna to Limerick. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 | Tarbert to Limerick. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | Glin to Limerick. |
| - | - | 22 | 10 | 32 | - | - | 6,683 | Total. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | Londonderry to Malroy. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99 | Londonderry to Moville. |
| - | - | 13 | 20 | 33 | - | - | 120 | Belfast to Dublin. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 373 | Moville to Londonderry. |
| - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 29 | Bellina to Sligo. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,413 | Bellinlet to Sligo. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | Westport to Sligo. |
| - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 3,463 | Total. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | Sligo to Bellina. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | Malroy to Portrush. |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | Millford to Portrush. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | Millford to Malroy. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | Leitbbeg to Malroy. |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | Malroy to Millford. |
| - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 6 | Sligo to Bellinlet. |
| 1 | 1 | 81 | 68 | 110 | 3 | 5 | 15,950 | Total. |

Map of

IRELAND

illustrating by Counties
the distribution of
SWINE FEVER IN 1913.



SWINE FEVER IN 1913.

The Disc illustrates the County Borough of Dublin.